

Jewelry and Watch Repairing Making Old Jewelry Into New Expert Workmen and Up-to-date Machinery

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Kipperd Herring, Kipperd Salmon, New Salt Salmon, Labrador Herring, Pacific Herring, Fresh Mushrooms.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO., The Independent Cash Grocers.

USE Elaterite Roofing Fire Proof, Water Proof, Won't Rust, Wont Rot.

PAINT BRUSHES Wholesale and Retail : : An Immense stock of all kinds.

Voonia Gardens ORANGE PEKOE CEYLON TEA R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY. A WHIFF OF HEATHER.

Nicholles & Renouf, Limited Cor. Yates and Broad Streets BUILDERS HARDWARE

Important to You and You and You Hastie's Fair Cannot Be Beat

NEW GRASS SEEDS... THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LTD.

SOME TALL TALK BY TOLSTOI'S SON

Young Man Offers Some Wise Counsel on Lessons of the Present War and Inculcates Patience.

RUSSIANS ARE BOUND TO WIN

Muscovites and Not the English Are to Be the Greatest Nation and Realize Dream of World Conquest.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—Count Tolstoi's son in an article in the Novye Vremya, takes a position diametrically opposite to his father.

Explorers Return Remarkable Prices From Quatsino For Real Estate

The Iddings Brothers of Ohio Are Back From Their Trip to North.

Give Glowing Account of Grand Forested Region Around The Sound.

Messrs. Daniel W. and Andrew S. Iddings, of Dayton, Ohio, who left this city about a month ago to explore the wild and practically unknown country around Quatsino Sound and the north end of Vancouver Island, returned to Victoria on the Queen City a couple of days ago.

They next visited the chain of lovely lakes not far back from the shores of Quatsino Sound, the Victoria, Kathleen and Alice lakes.

Watson's Dundee Whisky. A WHIFF OF HEATHER. HUDSON'S BAY CO., Sole Agents for B.C.

Saint Alice Natural Mineral Water

WAR SUMMARY.

(By Associated Press.) Outskirt skirmishes constitute the sum total of disclosed activities on the Liao and Taitse rivers in Manchuria.

FRENCH WHEAT YIELD.

Paris, Sept. 28.—The minister of agriculture estimates the wheat yield of France at 104,523,453 hectolitres, against 128,385,530 last year.

HOPS JUMPING.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 28.—No such flurry in the local hop market has been experienced for years as existed the past two days.

DIPLOMAT IN TROUBLE.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 28.—Judge Phillips, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, today in response to a summons calling him here in connection with the filing of Third Secretary Gurney, of the British embassy.

EXTENDING THEIR BUSINESS.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 28.—William H. Baker, vice president and general manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, and E. J. Nally, general superintendent of the Western division, are in the city for the purpose of opening the new Postal line to Salt Lake.

A CABINET POSSIBILITY.

Toronto, Sept. 28.—The News says it is understood that invitations to A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., to enter the cabinet at Ottawa have been renewed, and that an announcement of some sort may shortly be made.

SLICK TELEPHONE INSPECTORS.

Clever Thieves Secure Much Plunder New York, Sept. 28.—Jewelry and silverware to the value of \$15,000 has been stolen within the last ten days from twenty fashionable apartments in this city by young men representing themselves as telephone inspectors.

IROQUOIS THEATRE DISASTER.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—When the cases of Will J. Davis and others charged with manslaughter in connection with the Iroquois Theatre fire were called in Judge Kersten's court today the attorney for the defence read a lengthy affidavit asking a change of venue to some other court.

The Kamloops Exposition

Premier McBride Formally Opens the Annual Industrial Fair.

Unanswerable Indications of Progress Seen in Magnificent Displays.

From Our Own Correspondent. Kamloops, Sept. 25.—The Kamloops annual provincial industrial exhibition was opened today by Premier McBride.

KING GEORGE WEAKER.

Dresden, Sept. 29.—(2:45 a. m.)—King George of Saxony is much weaker. All members of the royal family living in Dresden have assembled at the summit residence of the Saxons court.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

Unpleasant Incident in Which Legation Secretary Figures Disadvantageously. London, Sept. 28.—The Westminster Gazette sums up the official opinion of the incident resulting from the firing by Justice Phelps, of Lee, Mass., of Hugh Kennedy, third secretary of the British embassy at Washington, for violating the speed relating to automobiles, and for contempt of court, saying: "It seems desirable that gentlemen employed by the legations should keep on the safe side of local law when they use motor cars, but if perchance they transgress, the simplest, quietest plan is, perhaps, to waive their privilege and pay the fine."

GREAT MAN'S DEATH.

Another Author Passes Away in the Country of His Adoption. Yokohama, Sept. 29.—Lafadio Hearn, the well-known author, died September 29th at Tokyo of heart trouble. His funeral will take place September 30th. General regret is expressed among the Japanese at the death of Mr. Hearn.

MURDERED IN A SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 28.—Louis Mazenar was shot to death late this afternoon at the slaughterhouse at Wilson's station near here. He went to the slaughterhouse with a rabbit to butcher and while there the rabbit had an altercation with an unknown hunter, who carried a gun. Hot words followed and the hunter aimed at the rabbit, but the charge missed the rabbit and struck Mazenar, killing him instantly. The murderer is still at large.

RUSSIA ORDERS SHIPS.

Eleven Destroyers and Four Cruisers to Be Built by France. Paris, Sept. 28.—A despatch to the Temps from Toulon says: "The Russian government has ordered eleven torpedo boat destroyers of the latest model to be built by the French firm of Chantiers de la Mediterranee."

BIG CROWDS AT THE GREAT FAIR

Citizens and Visitors Turn Out in Large Numbers to Inspect the Biggest Exhibition Ever Held in the City of Victoria

TODAY AND FRIDAY HOLIDAYS

In Response to Petition Mayor Barnard Declares Afternoons of Friday and Today to Be Public Holidays—Children's Sports

TODAY'S PROGRAMME

CITIZENS' DAY—Public Holiday, MORNING.

10:30 to 11:30—Finals in Association Football. 11:00—Chinese Bicycle Race in Colored Costumes.

AFTERNOON. 1:00—Grand Parade of Stock. 2:00—In Main Hall, Demonstration of Commercial Fruit Packing.

3:00—Horse Racing. The Bretons' Thrilling Aerial Bicycle Race, Opposite Grand Stand. Coleman and Mexis—Fancy Shooting. Edith Raymond—Slack Wire Performer. And Other Attractions.

3:00—The Pierrots, in a Complete Change of Programme in the Main Building. EVENING. 7:45—The Bretons' Thrilling Aerial Bicycle Race, Opposite Grand Stand. Coleman and Mexis—Fancy Shooting. Edith Raymond—Slack Wire Performer. And Other Attractions. Tug-of-War for the Helmecken Cup.

With improved weather conditions, yesterday was a good one at the big fair, both in point of attendance and general success of the spectacular attractions. The splendid car service furnished by the B. C. Electric Railway Company furnished such fine transportation facilities that the crowds experience no discomfort in getting to the fair, and consequently there was a comparatively large attendance on hand yesterday afternoon to witness the first spectacular feature at 1:30—the stock parade. This excited great interest and many were the compliments heard in praise of the splendid stock shown. Cattle and horses showed up remarkably well, the great draught horses gaily decked with ribbons and prize cards, and the more slowly moving, but no less interesting, bulks of the best breed, many a fascinating picture which elicited the applause of the on-lookers. The other representatives of the stock exhibit were all the best of their class and the parade was a long one.

The big event of the day was the field manoeuvres by the army and navy—starting with an exciting obstacle race, embracing also physical drill, to music, field gun competition and winding up with the long-anticipated exhibition of mimic warfare by squads of marines and soldiers. During the progress of these magnificent demonstrations of the skill and agility of the British sailors and soldiers, the big exhibition building was deserted, everybody assembling to witness the unique sight, and the applause was the loudest and most enthusiastic of the effort. The boom of guns, the odor of powder and the rush of men as in real warfare, gave one a fair idea of the grim scenes which are being enacted on a large scale in the Far East, and indicated how John Bull is ready to take care of himself when occasion demands.

On the conclusion of the exercises by the army and navy men, a very interesting exhibition in fancy shooting and slack wire walking was given by Coleman and Mexis, and Edith Raymond, respectively. They are very clever performers and their work was hugely enjoyed and loudly applauded.

The weather being fine in the evening, the attendance was good, giving promise of a growing interest in Victoria's big annual event.

The Bretons, who were scheduled to appear in their thrilling bicycle event, did not put in an appearance, but they arrived all right on the Princess Victoria yesterday evening. Mr. Breton called at the Colonist office last night and stated he regretted very much he was delayed two days en route, thus failing to keep his engagement for Tuesday. These delays were consequent upon accidents to the train en route, a long lay-over being compelled at Mont Javi. The manager of the fair at Grand Rapids, Michigan, very kindly released him from the last day of his engagement so as to enable him to meet his wife at Victoria, and he kindly requests that he was unable to do so. However he and his wife are now on hand and they promise a really good exhibition this afternoon. They promise a fine example of daring in the great "teap for life" feature in front of the grand stand this afternoon.

Owing to the unpromising character of the weather, and fearing a great financial loss to the exhibition, if the citizens did not make a special effort to extend their patronage, a number of the leading business men of the city yesterday afternoon petitioned Mayor Barnard to declare tomorrow afternoon (Friday) a public holiday. This the mayor has done, and today and tomorrow the attendance at the fair should be very large. As stated before, the car service is excellent, and no one need fear having to experience any tedious waits for a car.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME. The feature of today's programme which is likely to prove the biggest drawing card, is the horse races, there being assembled at the track no less than 60 crack animals to take part in the various events on the card, which is as follows:

Race No. 1—Purse, \$250; 2:40 class, trotting and pacing; three in five. Race No. 2—The Flash Purse, \$150; 1/2-mile dash; weight for age. Race No. 3—Grand Stand Purse, \$200. The winner to be sold by auction for \$300; 2 lbs. allowed for every \$100 less \$200; 7 furlongs. Race No. 4—Victoria Purse, \$300; 1/2-mile dash; 5 lbs. under scale. Race No. 5—B. C. colt race. The Drilard cup, \$150 trotting and pacing, 12-mile heats, 2 in 3 for 3-year-olds, to be bred, raised, trained and owned in British Columbia. The Drilard cup is presented by C. A. Harrison, Drilard hotel, Victoria.

The first event will be called at 2 p. m. sharp, and it is certain the track will be in fine condition if the weather holds good. At 11 a. m. a Chinese bicycle race, in colored costumes, will be a feature sure to create abundant amusement. At 1 p. m. the grand parade of stock will be repeated. No one who admires fine animals should fail to "take in" this grand parade, illustrative of the industry of the farmers and ranchers of British Columbia. In front of the grand stand, previous to the calling of the horse races, the Bretons will repeat their thrilling aerial bicycle race, and the other special performers will repeat their acts. The feature of the afternoon's attractions will be the tug-of-war championship match for the Helmecken cup.

TOMORROW'S PROGRAMME. Tomorrow should prove one of the most successful days of the whole week because of the variety of the leading attractions on the programme and the circumstance that the afternoon will be observed as a public holiday similarly with today. The strong features in the arrangements for the day are children's sports, horse races, the demonstrations in fruit packing, midget drilling contest and tug-of-war for the Players' Challenge cup. The complete programme is as follows:

MORNING. 10 a. m.—Children's sports. No. 1 for cup—100 yards race; 220 yards race; 440 yards race; relay race; 880 yards (1/2 mile), four members to a team (throwing baseball); high jump; long jump. No. 2, for medals—Boys under 12 years—100 yards race; 220 yards race; high jump; long jump. Boys under 12 years—100 yards race; 220 yards race. Boys under 10 years—100 yards race; 220 yards race. Boys under 8 years—100 yards race. Entries for No. 3 are only open to public graded schools. Entries for No. 2 for public and graded schools.

AFTERNOON. 1 p. m.—Grand parade of stock. 2 p. m.—Demonstration of fruit packing in Main Hall. 2:30 p. m.—Horse races. 3 p. m.—The Bretons' thrilling aerial bicycle race, opposite grand stand; Coleman and Mexis, fancy shooting; Edith Raymond, slack wire performer, and other attractions; the Pierrots, in a complete change of programme in Main Hall; judging babies in the pavilion. EVENING. 7:45 p. m.—The Bretons' thrilling aerial bicycle race, opposite grand stand; Coleman and Mexis, fancy shooting; Edith Raymond, slack wire performer, and other attractions. 8 to 9 p. m.—The Pierrots, in a complete change of programme, in Main Hall. 8 p. m.—Tug-of-war for the Players' Challenge cup; miners' drilling contest in pavilion; afternoon and evening, the Nainaimo silver cornet band. A feature of the afternoon will be the babies' show, and as a large number of entries have been received the success of this event is assured.

VALUABLE EXHIBITS. Judges Comment on Trail Smelter and Other Industrial Shows. The judges in the industrial and manufacturing department have handed in the following report on the exhibition. We feel that too much prominence cannot be given to this exhibit. This is the first commercial metallic lead made in Canada and includes sheet lead, lead pipe and other lead products. This lead has been refined by an entirely new electrical method and has been made a commercial success for the first time at Trail, B. C. The manufacture of lead opens up a wide field for the manufacture of other lead products, such as brass, etc. We also call special attention to the fine exhibit of M. R. Smith & Co., the whole of which is of their own manufacture. We feel that this exhibit is worthy of greater recognition than is within the power of the judges to award. Praise also is due to the home manufactured goods of Turner, Beaton & Co., (Continued on Page Eight.)







# WEILER BROS., VICTORIA, B.C.

GOVERNMENT STREET  
AND  
BROUGHTON STREET

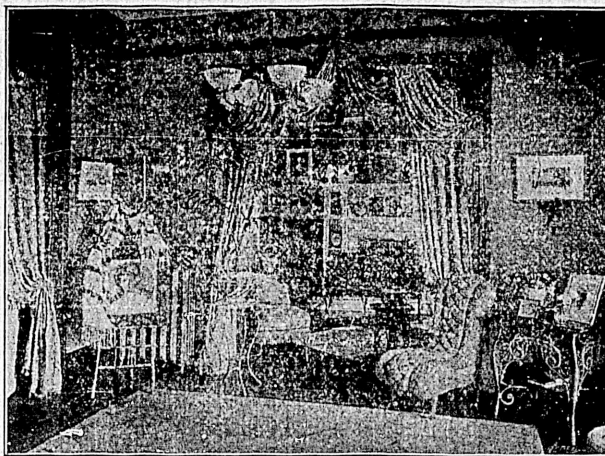
## FURNITURE EXPOSITION

WE EXTEND A HEARTY INVITATION to all to visit our store—you will find our four floors of showrooms a genuine revelation of artistic conception and skilful in all that pertains to the furnishing and beautifying of the home. Come and see them.

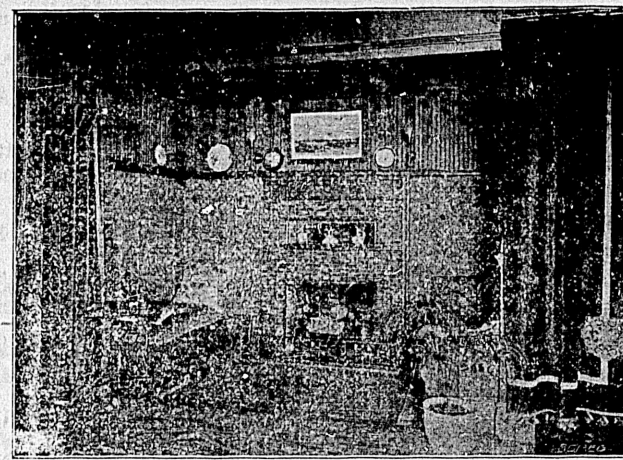


A Hall in Oak

This shows a scheme of interior woodwork executed by us, and is a fair specimen of the class of work we are constantly turning out. We manufacture to architects' drawings, or carry out schemes to original designs. We are competent to reproduce any style—antique or modern. When considering the question of "Interior Fittings," etc., consult us—it may be to your advantage.



A Drapery Effect



Only a Corner

But a corner artistically fitted up gives character to the whole room. It affords an opportunity for artistic skill and can be made the charming feature of your drawing room or boudoir. We are prepared to submit ideas in original treatments, as we manufacture many of the dainty fittings that are the making of pretty and useful corner furnishings.

Furniture

Carpets

Linoleums

Draperies

Linens

Wall Paper

Go Carts



Drawing Room Furniture Section, 3rd Floor

Crockery

Glassware

Silverware

Cut Glass

Art Ware

Cutlery

Pictures

### Drawing Room

It is not easy to furnish this room successfully, but our wide range of choice Carpets and daintily upholstered Furniture will go far in fitting out the scheme. Rattan Furniture is quite in order for the drawing room—it is very popular, artistic and comfortable, pleasing to look at and it lasts. We carry an immense stock of this extremely useful Furniture in the newest styles.

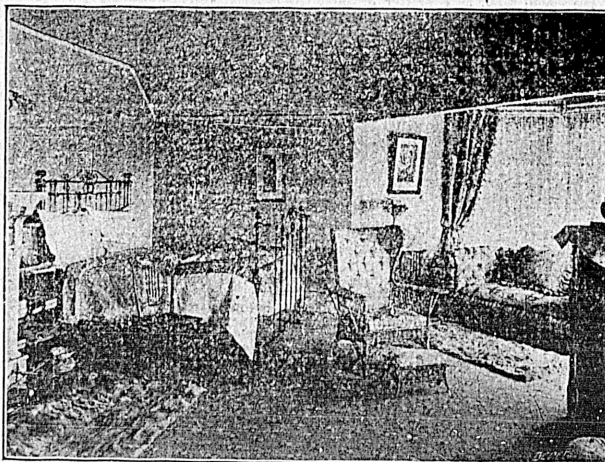
### Dining Room

Mahogany in Colonial Designs is the choice prevailing in many up-to-date homes, but Golden Oak is the most popular, and will be the style for many years. Weathered Oak is well to the fore in present-day treatments for Dining-rooms. It is odd and distinct from anything else—very durable and lends itself to delightful effects.



Dining Room in Weathered Oak

This is one of the handsomest Dining-rooms in Victoria, and was completely furnished by us. The scheme is a pleasing green tone.



Bedroom in Chintz

A very dainty effect. We have a similar scheme as part of our exhibit at the fair; have you seen it? There is also a modern Chippendale Dining-room which is well worth your inspection.

### A New Book on Home Furnishing

We have just issued a new and beautifully illustrated catalogue—a veritable guide to home furnishing—which should be in the hands of every one who anticipates the purchase of Furniture, Carpets or anything for the home. Every department is fully illustrated and described, and it contains many valuable suggestions for interior decoration. You may have one for the asking, or it will be mailed free to any address.

Cut out this advertisement and keep for reference

### The Bedroom

Dainty Chintzes, Art Muslins, Artistic Iron or Brass Beds, Cozy Window Seats and Warm Floor Coverings—all go to make an ideal sleeping apartment. Your choice in these is almost unlimited here.

Reed or Rattan Chairs are again very useful in the furnishing of a dainty bedroom. Everyone admires their lightness and cleanliness and designs of the Weiler kind are always appreciated. Let us help you to a selection.

### The Hall

Usually there is not the attention given to the furnishing of the Hall that it deserves. It should be a place of welcome and suggestive of the warm comfort of the interior. Oriental effects are very pleasing.

"Something different." If you want Furniture that is not duplicated in every other home, come to us. Our designs are exclusive. Right up to the times and goods with staying qualities. If you want satisfaction—deal with us.



Corner in a Drawing Room

The best is none too good—there is much truth in this, but we have always aimed at having our work a little better than the best. We emphasize our workmanship in Upholstered Furniture; it is of the highest quality—designs novel and original, and range of coverings most choice.







## HACKING?

For hacking coughs, the kind that almost tears you to pieces

Bowes' Bronchial Balm is a quick relief. It stops the tickling sensations in the throat, soothes and heals the irritated air passages, and by its tonic effect enables you to throw off the disease. To have this work done well you should use

### BOWES' BRONCHIAL BALM

For all kinds of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, etc. Price 30c. and 25c.

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist,

Phone 425 and 450. 98 Government St., Near Yates.

## LIME JUICE

WHEN BROS. QUALITY

Quart Bottle 25c.

HALL & CO.

Blazing Chemists, Clarendon Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

## BUSINESS LOCALS.

Window Screens, all sizes, at Cheap-side.

Air-tight Heaters, own make, best in the market, at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

### FOTOGRAFS.

A new display of Pictures is being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters' block.

Four-ply Rubber Hose at Cheap-side.

Lawn Mowers and Lawn Sprinklers at Cheap-side.

Folding Cartons for dried fruits, confectionery, etc. T. N. Hibben & Co. Phone 1037A.

## ELEY AND WINCHESTER AMMUNITION

The Standard Makes of the Old and New World

To be Had at JOHN BARNESLEY & CO., 115 Govt. St.

## FOR YOUR

Doctor's Prescriptions, Pure Montserrat Lime Juice, Finest Toilet Articles, Standard Medicines, etc., etc., GO TO THE

B. C. Drug Store 27 Johnson St., near Store St. Phone 555. J. FAGUE, JR.

## Seeing Victoria

The popular Tally-Ho Coach leaves the Tourist Association Rooms and Hotels every afternoon at 2 o'clock. Tourists will find in the most enjoyable way to see the most picturesque portions of the city and environs. Take your camera along and secure charming views of gardens, fields, sea and snow-capped mountains.

To reserve seats telephone 120.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LIMITED. 19, 21, 23 Broughton St.

## TO LET STORES

No. 15 Broad St., with basement, well adapted for jobber or sample rooms. No. 72 Fort St., in Balmoral Annex. No. 74 Fort St., 20 ft. by 60 ft., in Balmoral Annex.

No. 33 Blanchard St., 2 storey brick.

DWELLINGS

No. 43 View St., 7 rooms, modern, \$15.00. No. 47 Hildet St., 7 rooms, \$15.00. Constance Ave., Esquimalt, 7 rooms \$20.00. Oak Bay, 9 rooms \$25.00. No. 102 Menzies St., 10 rooms, \$20.00. Swiss cottage, sea frontage \$25.00. Richmond Ave., 9 rooms, \$20.00. On the Arm, 8 rooms, modern \$22.50. No. 24 South Turner St., furnished, \$30.00. FIRE INSURANCE WHITEY.

MONEY TO LOAN.

P. R. Brown, Ltd

Phone 1070. 30 Broad St.

Don't miss seeing our stand at the Exhibition—a daintily furnished bedroom, complete in every detail and a richly fitted modern Chippendale dining-room. Our representative will be pleased to give you every information respecting these. Weiler Bros., Victoria, B. C.

Dean & Hiscocks, the reliable Drug-ists, corner Yates and Broad streets.

T. N. Hibben & Co.'s Paper Box factory is turning out thousands of Paper Boxes daily.

Call on T. N. Hibben & Co. for anything in Paper Goods.

If you are furnishing, get one of our catalogues at the Exhibition and study the schemes for Dining-room and Bedroom Treatment, which form our exhibit. Weiler Bros., Government street, Victoria, B. C.

Use 'phone 1037A if you need any printing.

## Burberry's Harris Tweeds

HAVE JUST ARRIVED.

The most fashionable and up-to-date goods ever shown here.

THESE GOODS CANNOT BE HAD ELSEWHERE

PEDEN'S

MERCHANT TAILOR.

36 FORT ST.

## The Feature Of Yesterday

A Splendid Show Put up by the Soldiers and Sailors at the Exhibition.

Physical Exercises, Gun Drill and a Most Exciting Sham Fight.

There was a big time at the Exhibition yesterday afternoon when the local contingents of His Majesty's army and navy had the field all to themselves and put up a noble show. Needless to say there was a big crowd present to see the fun, and the gate receipts were such as to gladden the heart of Secretary Swinerton, who said last evening that the attendance at the Exhibition up to date is a long way ahead of last year.

The band of the Royal Garrison Artillery discoursed music throughout the naval and military display and added considerably to the enjoyment of the spectators. The programme opened with physical drill by the soldiers, and the fine work done by the men very much admired. Then came gun drill by the sailors, two crews contesting one against the other, and the smartness with which the guns were handled was most striking. The wheels of the gun carriages were exchanged with those of the ammunition wagons, and finally the guns were dismounted from their carriages altogether. Being put together again the guns were dragged up to temporary wooden fences and lifted bodily over to the other side.

The next part of the programme introduced the main feature of the exhibition. The soldiers marched on to the field and in a few seconds a little camp was pitched by an imaginary river side, the camp fire was started and the men were seen amusing themselves outside the tents. Then came the navy, which evidently changed the peaceful camp into one of preparation for serious business. A company of engineers commenced building a pontoon formed out of casks and planks and very soon this was thrown over the river and a scouting party sent across to the other side to see what was doing. The scouts evidently came into touch with the enemy, represented by sailors and marines, for several shells exploded in the distance. Then came a change of scene. Down went the soldiers' tents, the camp fire was quenched, and the soldiers streamed over the temporary bridge and spread out in skirmishing order to meet the foe. In the distance the enemy was to be seen entering the field while their guns also came into view and opened on the skirmishing line with shrapnel. Those left behind at the camp got out two machine guns which were placed in suitable positions on the river bank, while the handmen went into ambush behind some trees.

The enemy steadily advanced and firing became continuous along the opposing lines—the crack of the rifles being punctuated every now and again by the boom of cannon and the rattle of the machine guns. A large of smoke hung over the scene, but the figures of the advancing enemy and the slowly retiring soldiers clearly could be observed, while here and there could be seen the ambulance men at work, picking up the wounded and the dead.

Slowly but surely the soldiers were driven back to the river and at last they recrossed the bridge which was quickly torn down by the engineers. Then a firm stand was made at the camp and the soldiers were driven back. When the smoke cleared, the fight looked like a draw.

Never before has so fine a show been seen in Victoria and the spectators and management of the exhibition feel great obligation to the officers and men of the Victoria and Esquimalt contingents for providing this splendid attraction.

The opposing forces were commanded by Lieut. Bush, R. N., and Lieut. Elliston, R. G. A., and the plan of the fight was excellently arranged for spectacular purposes and to the letter.

One serious accident was narrowly averted. Two members of the ambulance corps, who brought in a "wounded" soldier on a stretcher from the firing line, placed the stretcher and the man on it on a live wire. The man was discovered only just in time and all three jumped out of the way with surprising agility. Had the "wounded" man remained on that spot he would have been blown to pieces. But a miss is as good as a mile!

Good for Vancouver—Two well-known men in educational matters from the East have taken charge of the Voege Commercial College, Vancouver, this morning. They are Mr. J. A. Shaw, principal of the Central Business College, Toronto, and member of the Board of Education for that city, and R. J. Sprott, B. A., Fellow in Chicago University, and for two years lecturer in St. John's College, University of Manitoba. Mr. Shaw's career as a successful business college man in building up a school into an annual enrolment of 1,200 students from all parts of the Dominion and his record as a man of integrity and ability may be taken as a guarantee of superior work in the Voege school, while the wide experience and scholastic attainments of the principal, Mr. Sprott, will certainly elevate the standard of the college and its work and make it worthy the patronage of every worthy Canadian. The school is now in active operation and the new management and members may enter at any time.

SAILORS AND SIDEWALKS.

Why the Ships Are Away From Esquimalt So Much.

This is how the Esquimalt correspondent of the Military Gazette refers to the foolish rumor which has been flatly contradicted by Commodore Goodrich.

The Victorians are much perturbed over the new regime, with no ships in Esquimalt harbor all the summer for the Yankee tourist to be sarcastic about, and of a necessity a diminishing transfer of dollars and dimes from the sailors' pockets to the tradesmen's tills. Many reasons are assigned for this change, one rumor being that the mayor of Victoria had complained of the sailors taking up the sidewalks, and asking the commodore to remedy this by directing the men to use the roadway. The commodore, it is said, replied that he could not forbid the sailors using the sidewalks, but he would prevent the Victorians being inconvenienced by keeping the ships away. This, however, is probably a little bit of romance, the real reason of the absence of the ships being that as the fleet is a small one, the highest state of efficiency is aimed at, and thus constant cruising to all the wonderful harbors and anchorages, mastering the bewildering tides and currents that here abound, is regarded as an absolute necessity, familiarizing the officers and men with every nook and corner, as well as affording constant opportunity for target practice, drills, and evolutions, so that nothing comes amiss to them.

Did you marry the first girl you proposed to? Probably not. Sometimes it's that way with want advertising—you have to try it again. But it's as sure as courtship in the end.

## J. A. SAYWARD

ROCK BAY, VICTORIA (B.C.)

## Sashes and Doors and Wood Work

OF ALL KINDS

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

## CAPITAL PLANING & SAW MILLS CO

ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B.C.

Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths; Shingles, Mouldings, etc.

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P. O. Box 563.

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W. MUNSBIE, Secretary.

Telephone 162.

F. O. Box 293.

W. MILFORD, Manager.

## The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd.

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Manufacturers of—

Rough and dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc., of the Best Quality, Seasoned and Kiln Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in Stock.

## AGAIN THE FIRST

—WITH—

## ZENOBIE

A Hindoo love song with a catchy chorus.

It's a hammer to hum.

Call in and we will play and hum it over for you.

We lead with all the musical successes.

M. W. Waitt & Co.

LIMITED

44 GOVERNMENT ST.

T. N. Hibben & Co., Printers and Paper Box Manufacturers. Phone 1037A.

Just published, "The Mystic Spring, and Other Tales of Western Life," by D. W. Higgins. One of the best books of the year, with six full-page illustrations by John Limes. A series of interesting and exciting adventures on the British Pacific. Unique in style, romantic in detail, exciting in plot. Price \$1.50. T. N. Hibben & Co.

D. W. Higgins' new book, "The Mystic Spring," on sale at Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Single, Unmounted Views of C. P. R. and Victoria; size, 6 x 8. Price, only 10c each. T. N. Hibben & Co.

For a comfortable daylight trip to Vancouver or Westminster, try the T. N. Hibben & Co. Railway, at 7 a.m. daily.

Don't brush by, but buy a brush. Shoe Brushes, 15c to 75c; Stove Brushes, 40c; Scrub Brushes, 25c to 40c; Dust Brushes, 20c to 40c; Whisks, 15c and 25c; Hair Brushes, \$1.00 to \$1.50, at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

"The Pierrots" are NOT performing at the Dallas tonight, but will resume their concerts there on Monday next.

Don't forget the dance at A. O. U. W. hall tonight.

If you are interested in Home Furnishing, don't fail to include a visit to Messrs. Weiler Brothers' establishment on Government street. You will be welcome even if you do not wish to buy.

Victoria News Co., 86 Yates street. Circulating Library, 50 cents per month.

Social Dance at A. O. U. W. hall tonight. Admission, ladies 25c; gents 50c.

CLAYS

Drop into our tea rooms. We are noted for the perfection of our tea.

Light and delicious Cakes and Pastry; Fresh Chocolates, Ice-cream, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa.

CLAYS

Tel. 101. 39 Fort St.

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## CAMPBELL'S

## New Coats

Another shipment of new and fashionable coats will be displayed this week.

## NEW INVERNESS CAPES

.....and.....

## HEPTONETTE RAINCOATS

## New Fall Waists

Our stock of new fall waists is now complete, embracing all the newest and most fashionable styles.

## New Fall Suits

We are showing a large and well assorted stock of new and up-to-date styles in ladies' suits, well tailored and perfect in fit and finish.

## New Stock of Hosiery Underwear and Gloves.

## Exhibition Week 1904

Souvenirs of Victoria, Purses and Pocket Books, Watches and Chains, Jewellery and Silverware

Best quality and lowest prices, at the well known reliable house.

## C. E. REDFERN

Established 1862. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET. Telephone 118.

Phone 100, Erskine's Grocery, Cor. Johnson and Quadra Sts. Residence, 291 Johnson St.

Cordwood and Stovewood

Truck, Dray and General Teaming Done.

GEORGE WAY

Sewer Contractor and Excavator

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

Prices Reasonable. WORK GUARANTEED.

WHITE LABOR ONLY.

Office, 21 Cormorant Street

Residence, 17 Pine Street, Victoria West.

Telephone 426A

## VISITORS

TO THE

## EXHIBITION

Are cordially invited to call at our warehouses and inspect our large and complete line of

## Pianos and Organs

and musical merchandise of every description.

## Columbia Disc Graphophones

The very latest improved styles just received. Prices within the reach of all. See our

"Little Dandy" Graphophone only \$12.00

## VICTOR GRAMOPHONES

\$25.00, \$35.00, \$45.00, \$55.00 and \$65.00.

## EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

## BIG BARGAINS IN MUSIC BOXES

We will sell you a perfect music box with one dozen latest tune sheets for \$15.00. Terms \$1.00 down and \$1.00 per month.

## TEN CENT SHEET MUSIC

We have in stock over 10,000 pieces of sheet music at 10c, including many of the latest popular songs and Two Steps—"Just Next Door," "Hiawatha," "Gondoliers," "I'm Wearin' My Heart Away for You," "Sammy," &c., &c. Ask for catalogues.

EVERYTHING IN MUSIC AT THE UP-TO-DATE MUSIC HOUSE

## FLETCHER BROS.

93 Government St. Telephone 885.



**ISAK KOBRO**  
Shipping Agent and Commission Merchant  
**Christiania, Norway**

Specialty: Contracting of  
**WHALING STEAMERS**

And All Kind of Whaling Outfit.  
Cable address: Kobro, Christiania.

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**DEWDNEY & SPRINGETON**  
**Mining Brokers,**  
Real Estate, Financial and General Agents  
Offices in  
**METROPOLITAN BLOCK**  
Opposite Post Office.

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**Ladies Tailoring**  
**SPRINKLING & CO.**  
Having secured a first-class cutter, we  
can make to order, in the latest style, all  
the latest styles of ladies' dresses, suits, etc.,  
in the most elegant and comfortable manner.  
We also make to order, in the latest style,  
all the latest styles of ladies' dresses, suits,  
etc., in the most elegant and comfortable  
manner. We also make to order, in the  
latest style, all the latest styles of ladies'  
dresses, suits, etc., in the most elegant and  
comfortable manner.

The latest material for fall just arrived.  
Leave your orders early. Our prices are  
sure to be found satisfactory.

76½ YATES ST., ROOM 3.  
MOODY BLOCK.





# POSES




**OT CO.**

Director.



**BUNDERS**

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**B WILLIAMS & CO**







# For Rent

## SUITE OF Housekeeping Rooms

Cor. Fort and Douglas Streets.

**PEMBERTON & SON**  
 45 FORT STREET

# CURTISS & HARVEY'S CELEBRATED AMBERITE CARTRIDGES

## SMOKELESS AND BLACK SPORTING GUNPOWDERS

For Sale at All Gunsmiths.

WHOLESALE BY

**ROBT WARD & CO., Limited**  
 Victoria and Vancouver

# WE CLOSE

 Thursday and Friday Afternoons  
**The Sylvester Feed Co.,** 87.89 YATES STREET  
 Tel. 413.

# Big Crowds At The Fair

(Continued From Page One.)

which, in quality and variety, are worthy of the best recognition.

We have recognized the value of other home productions, apart from their merit as exhibits, as being in advance over previous years.

"A. J. MORLEY,"

"JOS. WILSON."

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK.

The exhibit of the Borden's Condensed Milk Company reminds one of old household friends—their condensed milk, of condensed milk, established over 50 years; the "Gold Seal Milk" and the "Peelers Cream." The cans, in their gold and blue, make an extremely beautiful exhibit, topped by an eagle at rest, shown in profile, flying with a can of Eagle milk in its claws. Gaily decked in ribbon is the first prize for the finest baby boy at the baby show—a case of Gold Seal milk—and the prize of honor, the champion prize for the finest baby boy or girl, is properly, a case of the Eagle milk. In these days it is well to be reminded that condensed milk is the purest form of milk, and the puddings, cakes and other delicacies made from it are in no way inferior to those made from fresh milk. In fact, they are often superior, as they are cooked in a vacuum, which gives them a longer shelf life and makes them more palatable.

COMMERCIAL FRUIT.

Probably the most valuable demonstration made by any single exhibit at the fair is that of the display of commercial fruit. It is constantly surrounded by a throng who have an eye to the success of the province in the field of agriculture. It comprises the Victoria district fruit display and everyone is astonished on being told that all the fruit shown was grown within four miles of Victoria. It is without doubt the most striking display of its kind ever made in the history of the province and found to prove a very valuable advertisement. There are represented in boxes of attractive boxes, packed with the greatest skill, the product of R. M. Palmer & Sons, W. C. Grant and Thomas Brydson. The display extends a distance of fifty feet along the side of the building, is strikingly arranged and includes apples, pears, peaches, and most of the varieties being represented. It is intended to arrange a large banner over the display emphasizing the fact that the magnificent collection was produced close to the city. R. M. Palmer & Sons will be the challenge cup for the finest showing.

SPENCER'S.

Western Canada's big store, conducted by David Spencer, makes a magnificent display of that firm's capacity to supply the best home furnishings obtainable; their exhibit in two apartments representing a value of \$25,000. The exterior, with green columns, preying very attractive to visitors who pause to admire the sumptuous display within. The dining room, elegantly carpeted and curtained, is furnished in solid mahogany. There is a very handsome oak table and reception chairs, which have a covering alone ranging from \$10 to \$15 per yard. Mr. George Tate is in charge and courteously furnishes information to callers.

TURNER, BEETON &amp; CO.

Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co. make a very comprehensive display of the various articles of clothing which they make, a superb array of man's wearing apparel, of all grades, overalls of duck and heavy material suitable for miners' wear. These goods are all manufactured by white labor, giving employment to a large number of people; and it is gratifying to hear by Mr. H. R. Thompson, the energetic manager, that the demand for these goods is constantly increasing, the capacity of the factory being pushed to its limit to meet pressing orders. Some of the flannel shirts which are shown at the exhibition, though made especially for workmen's trade are so excellent in texture and finish as to indicate that they could be worn with credit by almost anyone.

WEILER BROS.

Weiler Bros. have a really magnificent exhibit which is constantly surrounded by an admiring throng of spectators, who view with envious eyes two apartments fitted up respectively as bedroom and dining room. In the former, the most fashionable and up-to-date carpets and rugs are seen—this beautiful brass enameled bedstead with its artistic adornment at once catching the eyes as an article of special beauty. In the adjoining booth, which is filled up as a cosy and up-to-date dining room, shown some of the most recherche furniture for such an apartment which has ever been collected in one exhibit in Western Canada. Table and sideboard glisten with the sheen of fine china, cutlery and cut glass, making an ensemble at once pleasing to the eye and a testimonial of the capacity of Messrs. Weiler Bros. to supply the very finest in any articles which may be required for the household.

J. E. PHILLIPS.

J. E. Phillips, the monument maker, has a very creditable display in the southwest corner of the main building. There are shown a variety of articles illustrating the stone-cutter's art, finished in the very best style, chief amongst which, in point of local interest is an

ed. The whole exhibit is backed by stalks of corn and straw most artistically arranged, while an ending of blue and white hunting makes a very pretty effect. Thomas Sharpe, of the experimental farm, is responsible for its arrangement, and is being complimented on the success which has attended his efforts.

SYLVESTER FEED CO.

A very practical display is made by the Sylvester Feed Co., grain of all varieties and in every known form being shown. The exhibit at once attracts attention, though small. Directly above is a drawing showing two chickens, one plump, the other very thin. The visitor is told that the first was fed on Sylvester's Chickens' Food, while the other is labeled "I wasn't."

HINTON &amp; CO.

The Hinton Co., dealers in electrical supplies, have a characteristically striking display, a perfect blaze of glory in the evenings when the "juice" is turned on. Here may be seen a dazzling array of the most elegant devices for electrical illumination, from the tiniest incandescent bulb up to the big motor to drive a fan or machinery. Messrs. Hinton & Co. boast of possessing as fine a stock of the kind as is to be found anywhere, and their display is certainly one of the most attractive of the exhibition.

BRACKMAN-KER.

Brackman-Ker, a household name all over the Canadian West, owing to the widespread popularity of "B & K," goods are to the fore with a big exhibit of their various articles of domestic use. Various cereal foods are arranged in pyramid fashion, and occupy a position on the right main aisle, which soon attracts the attention of the strolling throng. The handsomely covered packages contain foods which have now become famous and the general solidity of the exhibit constitutes a good advertisement for a firm which is recognized as one of the most enterprising and progressive in the West.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS.

Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., the local agents of the Columbia Flouring Mills Co., have arranged a large display of their various products, and the attention of the visitor to this exhibit is held all the more closely because of the circumstance that tea is served at this booth. The display is admirably arranged, and is constantly surrounded by a throng of visitors.

M. R. SMITH &amp; CO.

M. R. Smith & Co. have admittedly one of the best displays in the exhibition, one all the more notable because of the fact that all the goods shown are entirely of home manufacture. The single article of the country which has become famous and the general solidity of the exhibit constitute a good advertisement for a firm which is recognized as one of the most enterprising and progressive in the West.

PRICE PRESERVING CO.

The exhibit made by the Price Preserving Co. is attracting much attention at the fair, and as the display in all its tempting tootnessness is to be seen in one of the most favored locations in the main building it is not surprising to find it constantly surrounded by a throng of admirers. Two stands are required in order to accommodate the exhibit—one being utilized for a very striking display of bottled goods, comprising fruits, sauces, pickles and other delicacies of which the firm makes a specialty; in the adjoining stand a most tempting display of candy is made and the process of making it is seen in full operation, an electric motor being utilized to drive the intricate machinery.

Mr. W. H. Price, the manager, says business prospects are excellent with his firm, owing to the fact that from far and near provincial points and from the Northwest Territories, the goods which his firm make are rapidly gaining a name as equal to the best imported.

THE ANCHOR FENCE.

A display of especial interest to farmers, ranchers and householders is that made by the Anchor Fence people. A very practical exhibit in the use of this necessary utility for protecting land and a crowd is always in attendance at the booth where demonstrations of its utility are being made by the attendants in charge. It is reported to be becoming in great demand on the part of the public, and its popularity being the incentive to its production. The circumstance that the Canadian Pacific Railway have adopted it for general use and that the government of New South Wales is using it exclusively for all fencing purposes.

Those who have given it a practical test agree in saying that it is the cheapest, the most durable, the strongest and the very best which can be bought. Visitors to the exhibition who may be in need of such an article should not fail to pay a visit to this display.

ALMOND BALM.

On entering the spacious pavilion one of the first things that strikes the eye is the dairy exhibit of Almond Balm made by Wheaton & Smith, of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. H. C. Nicking, of Victoria, being the representative. The arrangement of the boxes of Balm with many lovely flowers interspersed makes a very attractive display, and is admired by all and the many expressions of praise bestowed upon the display by the ladies certainly reflects great credit upon the lady having charge of the same.

RECKITT &amp; SONS.

As one enters the door of the pavilion attention is arrested at once by the striking display of Reckitt & Sons, Ltd. of Hull, England. Their washing blue is famous, but has now been brought up to date and packed in bags "ready for use," with a string attached by which it can hang to the wall till wanted. It is by far the best thing in this line ever shown on this market. To advertise the blue Messrs. Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., have sent some very fascinating ladies who never speak and can be folded up when not required, and many hundreds of them could have been given away, but as only some dozen arrived and they cannot be made here, many people had to be refused, as they are worth their weight in gold. The other line represented by Messrs. Reckitt & Sons was their stove polish, both as a polish and in black. This is a peer amongst stove polishes. So easy to work, no dust, no grit, it requires no water and is applied with a damp cloth, well polished stoves are the evidence of its magical effect. The stand is a pyramid of brilliant colors in keeping with the pretty garden adjoining.

WESTERN MEDICINE CO.

The Western Medicine Co., of Victoria, are pursuing a vigorous advertising campaign in connection with their exhibit. With each \$1 bottle of their wonderful tonic and blood medicine they give a \$5 medical book. They also have a novel guessing contest. This is a free all and valuable prizes will be given the winners. Few people realize the dimensions to which this enterprise has grown. The war against alcohol in medicine is aiding their cause—they use no alcohol, and a very gratifying report has reached this company since the opening of the exhibition, the authority for which is the husband of the lady in question. Four of the best doctors in the province pronounced the lady in the last stage of cancer, giving her but a few months to live. She has since taken Never Fail Cancer Cure for three weeks and on re-examination one of the doctors states three-fourths of the cancer has disappeared and the lady is well.

The company has also many testimonials of cures of rheumatism, catarrh, stomach and liver complaint by their N. F. Tonic. This company has shares for sale at a low price, which will, judging from results, be valuable stock in a short time.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Immediately on the left of the main entrance to the building is noticed the display of interior exhibits from the Experimental Farm at Agassiz. There is a particularly good showing of apples, and the quality appears to be above the standard. Different varieties of grain are shown in a very attractive fashion, wheat and oats being largely represented.

 Established 1858 **A. W. Bridgman,** 41 Govt. St.

 Real Estate—Stores, Houses and Farms for sale and to let  
 Financial—Money to loan in sums from \$500 to \$30,000  
 Insurance—Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London;  
 Canada Accident Assurance Co.; Plate Glass

# Electrical Apparatus For Power and Lighting

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO'S

 Are the Standard Motors for Power Purposes, from 1-4 h. p. upwards.  
 Address all enquiries to District Office, VANCOUVER, B. C.  
 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

The Canada Foundry Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, ONT.

 EVERYTHING IN IRON WORK—ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS,  
 STRUCTURAL IRON WORK, BRIDGES, WATER WORKS SUPPLIES.  
 Address, Box 744, Vancouver, B. C.

# The National Council of Women

Eleventh Annual Assemblage in Session at City of Winnipeg.

Most Representative Body of Women in the Wide Dominion.

Special Correspondence.

The most representative body of women in all the Dominion of Canada, "The National Council of Women," is now in session in Winnipeg, and the big meeting, which will continue for one week, promises to be one of the most successful annual gatherings that body has ever held.

To those not familiar with the constitution and purposes of the council, its value is a factor in the betterment of the conditions in life—particularly that of women and children—and its success in realizing a central executive body to cultivate and promote the highest and purest ideals in all that pertains to the home, is but little understood and not fully appreciated; but to the many hundreds of women, who, through its centralizing and unifying methods, have realized a strength of unity, and the power which combined effort can wield. Not only have they every reason for congratulation on past efforts, but each year a widening horizon opens before them of opportunity for usefulness, and the possibilities which lie before the well organized efforts of the united working force of the women of Canada. Some there may be who yet do not know that the Council of Women is not an organization for the prosecution of any one line of work, but is rather an affiliation of all organized societies, of whatever nature, composed of women, which in the centralizing and unifying methods of the council, they may be more successful in carrying into effect such changes as are likely to better the conditions of life.

The National Council of Canada is composed of twenty-seven locally organized councils in the principal cities and towns, which represent nearly five hundred affiliated societies of an educational and philanthropic character. The organization of the following national organizations: The Woman's Art Association of Canada, the Girls' Friendly Society of Canada, the Ladies of the Macabees, the Dominion Women's Educational Association, the Dominion Order of Nurses, Aberdeen Association, Alumnae Association of the Ontario Medical College and Women's Institutes. The representation at the annual assembly of the year is not in doubt to the more centrally located place of meeting, more general than at any former meeting. From Halifax, the guarded gateway of Canada in the extreme east, to our capital, a fitting place for the annual meeting, the cities and towns have sent up their representatives who during the week will sit in conference for the consideration of many questions of vital importance to Canada.

The ladies who represent the Victoria Council at this meeting are Mrs. J. B. McKilligan, Mrs. Justin Gilbert and Mrs. W. H. Spofford, the latter also representing the Victoria Council. The ladies of the Supreme Hive, Ladies of the Macabees.

All meetings of the gathering are being held in the convention hall of Manitoba College. A fitting place for the assembly of a body so large a share of whose efforts are toward the education of women in the highest and best that may be attained in the conditions of the present day. The ladies who represent the Victoria Council at this meeting are Mrs. J. B. McKilligan, Mrs. Justin Gilbert and Mrs. W. H. Spofford, the latter also representing the Victoria Council. The ladies of the Supreme Hive, Ladies of the Macabees.

Monday, the 19th, the waters of Perry creek were turned from their course and into the flume of the Perry Creek Hydraulic Mining Company. The event is the beginning of a new era in mining on the famous creek. For many years much desultory mining has been done and considerable gold taken out. Most of this was from the surface and by such crude means as the impetuous prospectors and placer miners had used. Long acquaintance with the stream convinced many that gold was distributed throughout the gravel, but not only the present stream, but in old channels and upon deeper bedrock. Prospecting upon these theories have produced good results, and the creek is attracting people of means and mining skill necessary to work it on a large and profitable scale.

The largest and most interesting of these is the company whose plant is just completed. For three years the company has been prospecting the ground and equipping the situation with flumes, pipe lines and monitors. These things have required an expenditure of \$150,000. Roads, trails, tramways and sawmills had to be built. All these are completed and mining operations begun.

WHAT WILL BE DONE.

The ground to be piped away is a ridge or mound some distance above the bed of the present stream, and at the falls of Perry Creek. This ridge is the result of the filling in of the channel of an ancient bed of the creek. From the bottom to the top of the ridge is a distance of 600 feet. All the water of Perry creek has been brought to the top of this ridge by flume and pipe line five miles long. From a penstock on top of the mountain water is brought down to the bottom and connected with hydraulic monitors.

Present at this point is about 400 pounds to the square inch. Two of these monitors are set up and connected, and their capacity to cut away gravel is something wonderful. The water at the present time is not sufficient to run more than one giant, and it is not the company's intention to mine on a large scale this fall, but will do everything necessary to have things in shape in the spring for use with water under advantage. The results will be watched with much interest. Other capable people of means are studying the situation, and other large enterprises are in contemplation.

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The Importations for the first eight months of the year 1904 of

**G. H. MUMM & CO.**

CHAMPAGNE

 Were 68,229 CASES GREATER by nearly  
 12 000 cases than the importations  
 of any other brand.

**PITHER & LEISER**

 Sole Agents.  
 FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON TERRITORY.

# Fall Opening of Millinery

 TUESDAY, SEPT, 13th,  
 And Following Days.

 Mrs. G. M. Tripp, - 96 Yates St.  
 Wilson Block.

# Water Glass Egg Preserver

 Eggs preserved in WATER GLASS PRESERVER are of as fine flavor as when new laid, when smoked or prepared in any desired way. The season for cheap eggs is near, so ORDER NOW!  
 WATER GLASS is approved by GUELPH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. One tin preserves 8 dozen; price 25c.

**J. L. WHITE, & CO.,**  
 DRUGGISTS  
 30 and 32 Government St., near P. O.

# Gower & Wriglesworth FISH

 Fresh Halibut, Salmon, Herring, Clams and Oysters, Smoked Kipper Herring, Salmon and Halibut.  
 51 Johnson Street and 119 Douglas Street. Phone 910.

# DENTAL SURGERY

 If your teeth require filling, or, perhaps you are in need of artificial teeth, or you may have some already that do not fit, and your dentist can not make you a set of teeth that will not drop during eating or speaking, come and try my Improved Plates. All deformities of the mouth and palate remedied.  
**DR. HARTMAN,**  
 113 GOVERNMENT STREET.

**IS RETURNING TO MEXICO**
**Mr. Frank Turner Goes Back to to Install an Improved Tar Plant.**

 Frank Turner, formerly of Yukon Territory, was at the Butler Hotel, Seattle, on Sunday, en route to Mexico, where he has large concessions of pine lands. Accompanying him was the eminent chemist and engineer, Herr Otto Von Grunler, of Freiburg, Germany. They have been inspecting the plant of the Pacific Tar Company at Whatecom with a view of installing a similar plant in Mexico, should the analysis of the pine prove favorable.  
 The Pacific Tar Company have a patent process to make by-products of pitch or tar valuable than the original. The following very valuable elements are produced at small cost, to every cord of wood or waste from a sawmill: Twenty-five gallons turpentine, 30 gallons tar, 25 gallons kerosene, 325 lbs. pitch, 50 bushels charcoal, 100 gallons pyroligneous acid, 10,000 cubic feet illuminating gas.  
 Pyroligneous acid is the base of all refrigeratives and of the great disinfectant, formaldehyde, and two very marketable products in the tropics.  
 Alcohol, wood vinegar and cresosote can also be produced.  
 Meet us at the show. We hope to meet you and we'll be there to show you something worth while in the furnishing line. We sell the kind of Furniture you won't be happy till you own. Weiler Bros., Government street, Victoria, B. C.

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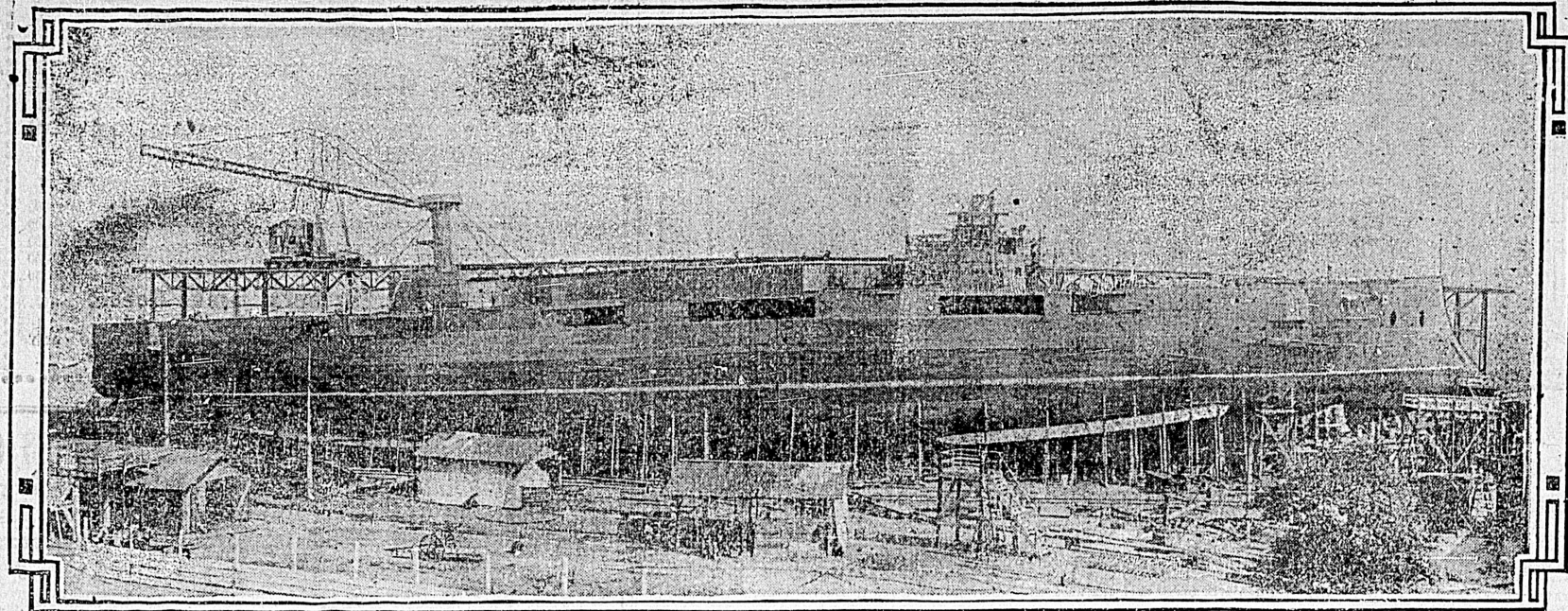
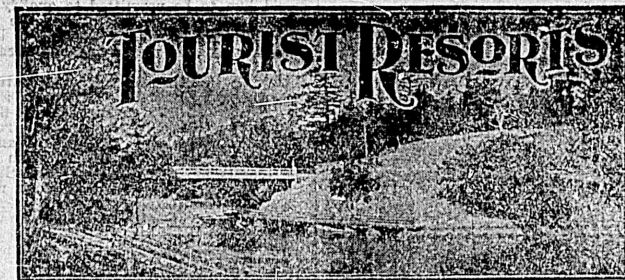
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 Large, well-lighted rooms, with clean, sweet linen, at \$1.00 per week and up. Free hot and cold water baths. The best stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.  
**VAL H. WETMORE,** Manager.

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 Corner Wharf and Johnson Streets.  
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**PHOENIX PILSENER**  
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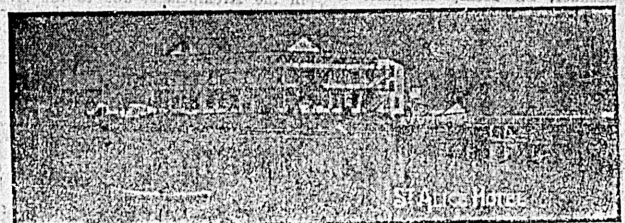


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NEW BATTLESHIP CONNECTICUT TO BE LAUNCHED ON SEPT. 29<sup>th</sup> 1904

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Strictly First Class. American and European Plans. Special Attention Given to  
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## HARRISON HOT SPRINGS, B. C.

The most picturesque pleasure resort in the Pacific Northwest.  
FENNIS, CROQUET, BASEBALL, BOATING, BATHING.  
The Springs have long been famous for their curative powers in RHEUMATISM,  
KIDNEY AND LIVER DISEASES, ETC.  
RATES—\$2.00 TO \$3.00 PER DAY, according to location of room in Annex or  
St. Alice Hotel. Special rates to parties staying a week or longer.  
BUY YOUR TICKETS FOR AGASSIZ. Coaches meet all trains.  
Address all inquiries to  
The Manager, St. Alice Hotel. Harrison Hot Springs, B. C.

Hotel Strathcona  
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NOW OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT:

Pleasure Boats, Fishing, Tennis and Croquet Lawns,  
Bath Houses, etc.  
Mrs. J. H. WALK, late of Burdette House, Victoria. Proprietress

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GREEN BROS., Proprietors.  
GOOD FISHING, HUNTING AND BOATING. Our own stage leaves Duncan  
Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. ROUND TRIP \$3.00. Board by day, week  
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Stage leaves the Tzouhalem Hotel, Duncan's, E. &amp; N

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VICTORIA'S SEASIDE RESORT.  
commanding beautiful view of the  
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FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL  
HOTEL, and Central Location on  
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WILLOWS CAMPBELL  
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For the best HUNTING and FISHING in the province, ELK, DEER, TROUT,  
BIG SALMON. Guides and boats on hand; new hotel; excellent accommodation. For  
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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the  
Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion,  
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## MAGNESIA

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TEL. 487. A) Requirements of Supply to Stock Exhibitors on the Grounds.  
HAY, GRAIN FLOUR and FEED.

## SOCIAL REFORMERS PAST AND PRESENT

An observer of the ways of two generations has knowledge which ought to be useful. The reformers he knew in old days were men who saw visions; the present reformers may be described as practical, scientific, efficient.

There is now no great cause which enlists the glowing sympathy of the young. "What movement is there into which we can throw ourselves?" was a demand made the other day by a group of men at one of our Universities and there was no ready answer to meet the demand. The Churches seem to be standing for the rights of their sects rather than for duties to "all creatures great and small." The political parties are without ideas which make a claim on the more generous instincts. The leaders of opinion are before all things cautious. They urge deliberation, the importance of consulting experts and of considering possibilities. They stand hesitating at the cross-roads; they are not, like Luther, driven to take one course. "Here I can do no other," they see the difficulties of every situation, and feel no force compelling them to dare for duty.

The Macedonians are massacred because the Turk as a landlord has rights. Thibet is to be devastated lest international equilibrium may be shaken. The people are impoverished by drink; betting facilities are permitted; children are neglected because the interests of some trade, some class, or some sect have to be considered. The loudest voice raised in a time of war and suffering is that which counsels caution and stops action. The leaders of opinion—ecclesiastical, political, and social—make no demand which reaches the people in whom the smoking-flax—the spark which disturbs our cloud—is waiting to be fanned.

There is no great movement because there is no vision. Past reformers believed in Co-operation, or Socialism, or Education, or Internationalism. They saw in their mind's eye society advancing by one of these roads to happiness or peace. Some met each other in body and souls to their cause. They were disappointed; and they passed from the stage amid the jeers of critics who mocked at their folly in thinking they could at once set up the kingdom of heaven on earth. They made mistakes; they did not take account of facts; they were not scientific; but it has been their energy and their sacrifice which have put to the credit of the last generation some reforms the value of which is hardly understood. They were disappointed that the end they hoped for was not reached, but it is by their devotion that towns are more healthy, the poor better considered, and education improved.

Present-day reformers have no such vision. They may be practical or scientific, but they are a broken and a struggling host. Some meet each other in body and souls to their cause, but the effects are less inspired. The reformers engaged have not an impulse which comes from a common source and aim. They play their parts, but "between the acts" there are "no glimpses of the eternal." There is a sort of deadliness in modern things and so the things done hardly make for progress as the things done by their fathers under the inspiration of a vision. Illusion, it has

been often said, is necessary for progress. The modern reformer has no illusions. He is not on his way to a promised land and so his doings in the desert will not fit himself out for a higher calling than that of enjoying milk and honey. It is visions which make the movements into which the young long to throw themselves.

"Are there," it may be asked, "any signs of a vision taking shape?" It is hard to tell what cloud small as a man's hand will cover the sky, but there are dull mutterings, blind blows, and half-expressed aspirations which suggest that the next movement will be more straightly directed, against property.

A better educated industrial class has become conscious of needs which the average wage cannot supply; a less educated property class has made an insolent and degrading use of wealth. The working-man does not wish to have half a brick at the aristocrat's attitude is less brutal, but so far as the aristocrat is concerned, more dangerous. He despises the ways of smart people, their love of jewels and dress, and the triviality of their pleasures. He is disgusted with their bad manners, their extravagance on horses and dogs, their late hotel suppers, and their Sunday dissipations. His wrath is gathered at the power of the ignorant rich over trade and at the impudence of the ladies who buy votes with blarney. He knows of uses for money other than his less-educated fathers knew. He would like to travel and to have books, he is conscious of a capacity to enjoy pictures and music, he feels a being within himself, claiming a larger arena in which to live—a spiritual being beating against the bounds set by patrons and parsons. He has learnt moreover, to doubt the arguments by which property justifies its rights to extension. He wants to know why rent is a debt unlike other debts; why land is so protected when Free Trade and the open door are taught as gospel; why five per cent. is a greater obligation in trade than the lives of the workers; why millionaires should receive national honors; why property should have one House of Parliament for its own security.

The working man is growing contemptuous of the reasoning and assumptions of his superiors, while his passions are roused by the sight of increasing numbers of starving and degraded neighbors. He is puzzled by the sight of such wretchedness, but is often strangely ignorant as to its causes, and he is generally mistaken in his attempts to suggest or to give relief, but his feelings are right when they are roused to passion that such wretchedness should be possible within reach of such senseless and vulgar expenditure. The more educated antagonism of working-men to property is a fact, and, as usual, it has its reflection in the minds of other classes. There is thus evident in some of the deeper currents of University life a kind of impatience of the ways of wealth—a certain consciousness that the manners of rich society hinder intercourse between spirits which are akin; that fine eating is as injurious as gross drinking; that "helping" and "doing good" to the poor assume a wrong relationship; that money is not the best implement of reform; that wealth, indeed, and not poverty, is the national danger; that it is capital stored in one part of the ship of the State which gives the ship the ugly list which prevents it making way on an even keel; that a simpler life is the better life.

There is among the educated as among the working-classes a restlessness because of the tyranny of material things.

The offers of wealth no longer satisfy the noblest aspirations, the neglected spiritual forces are asserting their existence; there is a strange readiness for excursions into the infinite, and there is a willingness to hear leaders whose credentials are strange. The things which wealth honored are coming to be regarded as idols, and things once recognized as idols are soon attacked.

Such are some of the signs which suggest the direction of the next great movement in social reform, but whatever be its direction it will doubtless be initiated by the organized and educated working-classes. The danger is lest the reforms being in the interest of one class may be injurious to all classes. An industrial party might be as short-sighted as a property party. It might believe in protection for itself, it might cheapen the value of thinking and miss the spiritual object of national existence—that is, the raising of the whole people to the full enjoyment of their individual capacities.

The best safeguard against such a danger is the often preached alliance between democracy and the Universities. The tyrants of Italy had a true instinct when they put Mazzini in prison, not liking talented young men who were thinking about Italian freedom. The advance of Co-operation and of Trade Unions in early days was secured by the common service of working-men and members of the educated classes.

The working-class organizations are inclined to stand aloof. They suspect that perhaps have some justification, but self-sufficiency seldom sees clearly. The working-men have not the knowledge which is gained in years of study—they have not learnt to take wide views, they are not in the modern sense scientific. There is the power, but unless they take into their confidence the talented young men and women who are thinking about the future and are "Pill-grims of the Invisible," unless they bind with their spirits the generous cleared spirit of cultured people, unless they are as human as pigs, reformers, and as scientific as present reformers, the vision which will inspire their great movement will be one which will lead the world in a weary circle where rights clash with rights, rather than onwards to a many of classes made happy and strong by that which each member supplies.—Westminster Gazette.

## GOLDEN BAIT.

Clever Swindles in Mine "Salting."

To "salt" a gold mine, as is alleged to have been done in the case of the Boulder Deep, means to prepare the samples of ore taken for assay so as to make it appear that the mine contains more metal than there is. The swindle is as old as gold-mining itself, though the methods vary as the experts learn the newer tricks. Every man who has a mine for sale is anxious to make the samples look as well as he can, and the gold dust into the tested ore constitute in themselves a chapter in the romance of gold.

How important is the effect of getting into the sample the smallest particle of dust may be shown by a simple explanation. A mining engineer put it thus: "I take a soft lead pencil and write the word 'bullion,' using moderate pressure, and in the ordinary size of my handwriting. I weigh the bit of paper before and after, and find that the writing weighs one-quarter of a milligram. The difference of the weight of that penciled word in an assay for gold would mean ten shillings per ton in the ore." This is a temptation which few men with mines to sell are able to resist.

## A BATTLE OF BRAINS.

The miner has to deal with men as clever as himself, and it is a contest of wits when he meets an expert. But the resources of the miners are endless. One of the oldest tricks was to scatter gold pellets and flakes of dust on the face of the reef with a shot gun. This is now out of date. Less than three years ago, Mr. Chamberlain, as Colonial Secretary, warned investors of the heavy being practised in the mines of West Africa, where "salting" was in full vogue. The natives had been trained to the practice of scattering gold dust into the ore with a blowpipe till they had become perfect artists. In this way practically barren ground was made to look rich and sparkling with gold till some one bought it.

In the old American and Australian days the miner was satisfied with comparatively simple ruses to get the dust into the samples. He would secrete it in his long finger nails and wash it into the sand as he was breaking down the ore in the pan of the prospector, and, but there would appear a bright deposit of yellow metal when the washing was done. When this plan became known, he would carry dust in his matted beard and stroke it into the pan while filling the inspector a funny story. Or he might carelessly drop the ashes of his pipe or cigar into the sample, or blow gold particles from his mouth. The clear or pipe had been carefully loaded with gold.

When the experts began to put their samples into bags and seal them while in the workings the task of "salting" became more difficult. The miner began to work and found that if he could get within reach of the bags he could inject dust by a sort of syringe, or still better, he could inject chloride of gold in liquid form. There was no appearance on the bags and the seals were intact. This plot was worked in South Australia half a dozen years ago, and, as it happened, many members of the Colonial department suffered by the swindle.

The danger of this "salting" was in the fact that the expert was not always a good guesser as to the samples.

should turn out before he makes an assay. An engineer who examined a mine in America was astonished to find apparently poor samples offer gold to the amount of £80 per ton. He suspected that chloride had been injected and made an assay of the bags in which the ore had been brought. He found that the fibre of the bags yielded gold at the rate of £10,000 per ton! The "salter" had spoiled all by putting in too much, and by carelessly leaving some on the bags.

VALUABLE BAGS.  
It is ever so much better if the engineer can be induced to gather up the "salt" with his samples. To secure this the miner will sometimes wash the whole face of the reef with chloride conveyed on a large brush. Again, when an expert asks for blasting to be done, where he fancies, so that he gets the ore from a fresh place, the miner will probably have "tamping" ready sprinkled with gold. "Tamping" is the material that fills the hole after the shot is inserted. Of course, the explosion scatters it about the ore, and the gold is well distributed.

A much more tedious and expensive method is known as "stacking." It means taking out a whole section of a mine and filling the space with ore from another part of the mine, or from another mine altogether. As a rule, a drive of four or five feet will be excavated and the hole filled with soil that does contain gold. The work has to be artistic so that the ground may appear as if spade and pick had never touched it.

An American named "Colonel Morgan" carried out an extensive swindle on this plan some years ago in Victoria. He got charge of a silver-lead mine of moderate quality. At first he sent enthusiastic reports; then the supply of the ore ran out, and the "colonel" said he was busy developing and opening up the mine. Funds ran out, the company was reorganized, and the "colonel" took a good many shares at the cheap price. Eventually he called his directors down to see what a splendid property was this silver-lead mine, wealth glittering and waiting for machinery to gather it.

The directors were in great grief. They went back to town and ordered the machinery, and sent the shares up with a bound. One morning the "colonel" could not be found. He had cleared out his holding in the mine at a fancy price and taken a steamer ticket for his native land. It was discovered that the silver ore the "colonel" showed his directors had been industriously collected from all over the mine and carefully "stacked" to make an impression and give good assays.

GOLD FOR TIN.  
When the government of Quebec was advertising for tin mines it occurred to certain ingenious miners to make a tin mine on the territory, seeing nature had omitted to do so. They came over to Cornwall and secured a great quantity of tin ore, made it up in small

## Canada for the Canadians

Show your confidence in your own country by using Canadian manufactures wherever possible. It is possible to use CANADIAN PAPER BAGS and WRAPPING PAPER, they are of far better quality than any American now on the market.

**We are Sole Distributors for Vancouver Island for the**

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Can now offer a special extra discount of 5 per cent. to all our customers.

We take orders for import at mill prices.

**Paper Bags**

**The COLONIST**  
Printing, Lithographing, Binding

## Kootenay Steel Range

A GOOD BAKER

The oven in the Kootenay Range is scientifically proportioned to the size of the fire-box, so that no more fuel can be burned than is absolutely necessary to heat the oven.

The oven is lined with heavy sheet steel, which is a great radiator of heat and insures a uniform heat throughout the oven—no danger of a loaf of bread being half done on one side and burned on the other.

The Kootenay Range is built on scientific principles throughout, and should be carefully examined before buying any other.

Sold by all enterprising dealers.

Booklet free.

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London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.

CLARK & PEARSON Sole Agents



## Archbishop Makes Plea For Unity

Addresses a Great Open Air Meeting on Washington Cathedral Grounds.

## Primate of England Makes Stirring Appeal to Vast Audience.

Washington Sept. 25.—Most Rev. Thomas Randall Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, sounded a stirring appeal for Christian unity at the open air service held in the cathedral grounds at Mount Saint Albans this afternoon. Not since President McKinley was present at the erection of the peace cross on the same spot after the war with Spain have so many people gathered at the picturesque scene.

The crowd was estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000. Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. J. W. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt and the British ambassador, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, with Mrs. Davidson, Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee and Mrs. Hitchcock, had seats to the right of the platform and joined heartily in the service.

The combined vested choirs of the Episcopal churches in Washington, followed by the marine band, also in vestments, led the procession. After the choir came the clergy and then the visiting bishops, including Bishops Nelson, Ferguson, of Africa, Doane, of Alaska, and others. Behind them all came the archbishop's party, his chaplains, his crucifer, and in the rear the archbishop in the brilliant red vestments of the primate of all England.

Bishop Satterlee, after thanking the archbishop for his presence and for his coming across the water to show his interest and earnest desire for greater Christian unity, presented the primate, who made a brief address, saying:

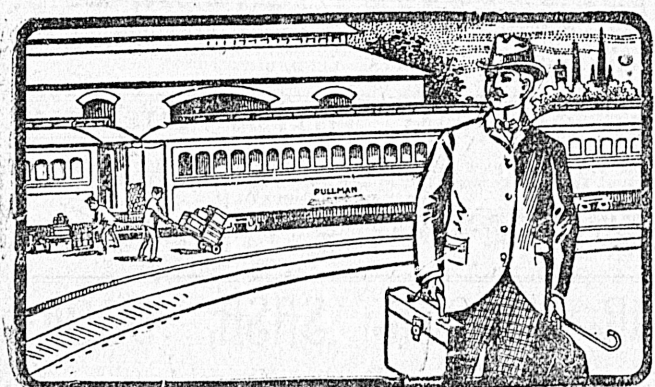
"Friends: I am called upon and privileged to give you on this great occasion—at all events to me—what the paper in your hands call a 'Salutation.' I give it to you from a full heart, in the holy name of Him whom, amid all our differences, we greet as our living Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.

It is not a little thing to me to be allowed in that name to greet you here at the very pivot and centre of a national life which has for 130 years and liberty for its waterword and has for more than forty years everywhere striven to make the world good. A vision rises before our eyes today whereunto this thing, with all it implies, may grow. It has been given to us English speaking folks in the manifold development of our social and political life to practice more fully than other men the true meaning of liberty—the liberty whereof Christ hath made us free. Be it ours to recognize that such knowledge is in itself not a heritage only, but a splendid and sacred trust.

The trust may be determined and daily used amid all the changes and chances of life, to the glory of God and the immeasurable good of man. For that reason we want here, where the heart of your great nation throbs and sends its pulse through the whole world, to keep raised overhead the banner of Him who has taught us these things—our Master, Jesus Christ. The principles He set forth are ours because they are His. He taught us that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he possesseth. He taught us that society exists for the sake of the men and women who constitute society. He taught us that surrender, even of individual rights for the sake of Christ, is not to be the defence of privilege, but must be here to work.

Men who work can only work for men to work in vain, must comprehend and so work humanely. Humanity men's bodies still by raising.

These are ideals, but they are Christian ideals, and they are the true. We mean, across the sea, to join hands with you in the shared facts, not late into the twentieth century, and fancy. What we are aiming at and striving after is a plain thing—the bettering of people's lives; a work purer and manlier; to uplift, under the outward wayward and to trample, to make that which is selfish and impure; to make that every one of Christ's children shall learn to know the greatness of his heritage and shall have an ideal before him, an ennobling ideal of work and of work. Christ charges us with that we are trusted to work for, in which among those for whom He died. No other period of Christendom can compare with ours in the possibilities which are set within our reach. No other part of Christendom, as I firmly believe, can do for the world either what we begin to do for the world, or for it if we only will. God give us grace to answer to that inspiring call.



## Travellers and Tourists

Travelling from place to place are subject to all kinds of Bowel Complaint on account of change of water, diet and temperature.

## Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry

is a sure cure for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Seasickness, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels in Children and Adults.

Its effects are marvellous.

It acts like a charm.

Relief is almost instantaneous.

Does not leave the Bowels in a constipated condition.

## ROUND THE WORLD ON A LOG.

To the Editor of the "Daily Mail," (London).

Sir—Without in any way wishing to throw discredit on the very interesting account Capt. Voss gives of his remarkable achievements in the Tiliuk, I would like to be permitted to qualify a statement which makes with reference to the islands of the New Hebrides being as brutal as they were 300 years ago.

Having known the group intimately since 1872, resided there in 1883-5, and as recently as 1901-2 spent some five months visiting all the islands from Aneityum in the south to Espiritu Santo in the north, I must take exception to the statement, as what was doubtless true of the natives 300 years ago is not so today. Cannibalism is now practically unknown, and an occasionally outrage can usually be traced to white incentive. The Kanakas, in his vengeance, is not very discriminating.

As illustrating the comparative immunity enjoyed by the whites of today, I may state that two members of the crew of H. M. ships lost themselves in Epi in 1901 when trying to regain their ship, and wandered right across this one time savage and cannibalistic island in perfect safety, were given food by the natives, and conducted back to their ship safe and sound. What is true of this island is equally so of most of all in the Archipelago, due to the civilizing effects of a steady missionary presence and about three hundred white settlers scattered throughout the group. St. Briene. Wilson Le Couteur.

## A LARGE MINING PROPOSITION

## Bullion Claim Owners Enthusiastic Over Capitalist's Offer to Them.

The White Horse Star of Friday, Sept. 20th, just to hand, has the following:

The proposition of W. L. Breeze, the young Eastern capitalist, to secure leases of claims on Bullion creek (now including No. 1 above discovery to No. 84 below Discovery) is being received with great favor by nine-tenths of the claim-owners of that creek and by practically every man who has had actual experience at endeavoring to extract gold from the pick and shovel method of mining.

Briefly the proposition submitted by Breeze is that he take over the claims, to have and to hold and to operate by a gigantic hydraulic process, preparing a large body of water, to be pushed continuously during all working seasons until completed, the owner of the property to receive 25 per cent. gross of the gold taken out.

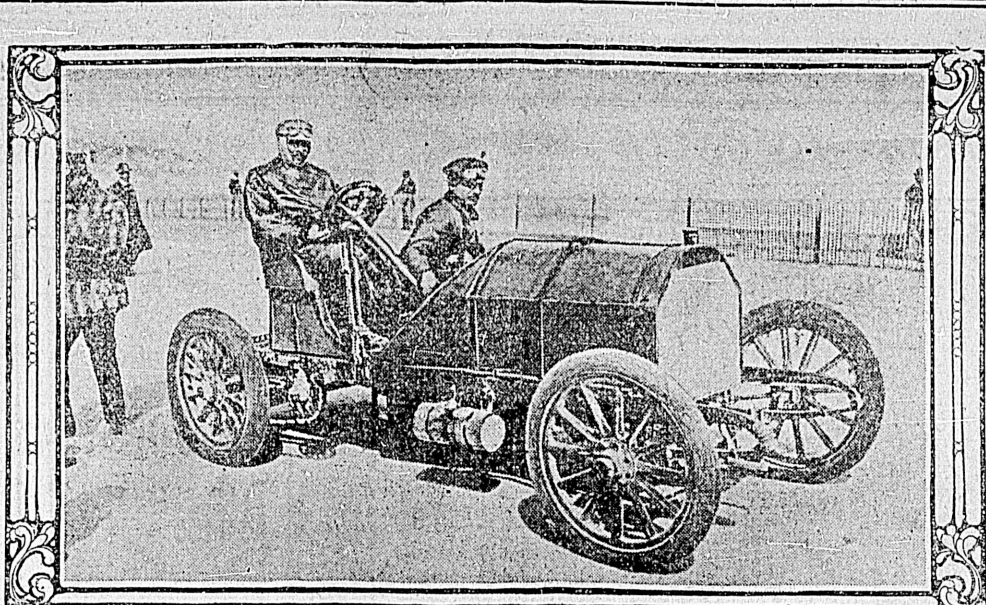
The lessee obligates himself to expend not less than \$30,000 in one year from October 1st. He does not assume control of any improvements or machinery now on the property, but all such may be leased at the pleasure of the lessor. The lessee will install a sawmill at the earliest possible date to provide lumber for a mammoth bedrock flume, and an electric light plant by which light will be furnished to enable the work of mining to be carried on at night. The lessee also obligates himself by his agreement with the lessors to carry out 300 vertical feet, the water to be carried off by a bedrock flume 5 by 6 feet, the flume running the entire length of the 85 claims. It is estimated that an average of ten days will be required to handle all the dirt on one claim as 27,000 cubic feet can be handled at one shift of 8 hours, and the intentions are to work three shifts, or continuously.

Already 70 of the owners of the various claims desired have expressed not only a willingness but a keen desire to enroll their property for the combine, as they feel that there will be little to profit to them to work their claims individually. Dr. L. S. Sugden is representing Leslie Breeze here at present and from him can be obtained the full information regarding the proposition, which limited space forbids publishing in detail.

Owners of Bullion property in the limit mentioned who desire to turn their claims over to Mr. Breeze can do so by seeing Dr. Sugden or Attorney W. L. Phelps.

## HOW TO KEEP WELL.

The best efforts of the great physicians are now expending in finding how to keep people in good and permanent health. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food was prepared with this object in view. It is not only a cure for diseases of the nerves, but also a preventive of them. It keeps the system in good condition, and the system invites attack by terrors or contagious diseases.



Chas. J. Glidden and His Auto.

Charles J. Glidden arrived in Vancouver a few days ago in his forty-horse power Napier automobile over the rail of the Canadian Pacific railway, from Banff. He made the journey of nearly 2,000 miles from Minneapolis, Minn., entirely on the rails, and reported that his trip was a wonderful experience. When on the more or less faster time than the transcontinental express, often his rate of speed being sixty miles an hour. Stops were made every evening, and at Banff Mr. Glidden remained several days. With him were Mrs. Glidden, a chauffeur and an official of the Canadian Pacific railway. Special steel flanged wheels were employed, though the ordinary rubber-tired wheels were carried in case they might be called into use.

The run over the rails was a relay in Mr. Glidden's tour of the world, and the same plan is to be put to use in traversing Oriental countries. Mr. Glidden will leave the car here while he will run back to Boston for a few weeks to attend to business matters.

## Trade Results Of the War

The time seems to have come when we can form an intelligent opinion as to the probable influence the war in the Far East will have upon international trade.

Unless the leaders of Japan lose their heads and engage in some wild adventure, it appears inevitable now that she must win. Four and a half months have passed since hostilities began, and as all competent observers predicted, Russia has been unable to materially reinforce her army in Manchuria. She has made strenuous efforts to do so, but she has failed, and it does not seem rash to say that she will fall in the early future. Even if by some extraordinary miracle she could get an overwhelming number of men into Manchuria, she could not feed them. Moreover, the Yalu, Kichan and Teliuss all go to prove that the Japanese are superior not only in numbers, armament and equipment, but also in organization, leadership and enterprise. It follows that victory must rest with them if their government and their navy and their commanders continue to show the same caution and judgment, mingled with dash, they have exhibited hitherto. Russia may for a longer or shorter time refuse to acknowledge that she is beaten, but after a while she will be forced to give way, and then the right will belong to Japan to reorganize China. The first object of the present war, beyond all question, was the safeguarding of Japan itself; the second was the maintenance of Japanese influence in Korea; and the third, though not avowed, was the desire to become leader of the whole Yellow race.

We may take it for granted that if Japan undertakes the reorganization of China, she will maintain peace and the open door. Her statesmen will recognize that in all probability, even when Russia bows to accomplished facts, she will be obliged to prepare for a war of revenge. Therefore, apart from other considerations, it will be the plain interest of Japan to maintain the sympathy of the civilized world—to do nothing, in other words, which would be likely to enable Russia to obtain allies. The Japanese government has been treating of commerce with China, and we may, therefore, safely conclude that Japan will recognize the rights conferred by those treaties. In that case, this country and treaty to see Japan, instead of Russia, exercising paramount influence at Peking. Neither this country nor the United States desires territorial acquisitions in China. But they are carefully resolved to maintain their treaty rights in that country. And so long as those are recognized and acted upon they have every inducement to acquiesce in the established state of things. But if this country and the United States maintain peace and the open door in China, it is hardly likely that any other Power will care to incur all the risks of an alliance with Russia for the subjugation of Japan.

The foremen of Japan in all reasonable probability will do nothing to offend the national feeling of China. In all likelihood, then, while the Japanese Government will exercise a controlling influence, it will not put itself visibly in the way of the Chinese army. But they will not raise such a force, in all likelihood, as would make China so powerful that she might refuse guidance even from Japan. That being so, it is reasonable to conclude that Japan will content herself with organizing and training a considerable but not too large Chinese army, and that she will devote her chief attention to the development of the material resources of China. For that purpose, her first object, no doubt, will be the construction of railways. Whether Japan desires to develop the material resources of China, or to increase her military power, the construction of railways is indispensable, for large armies cannot be moved any distance in China as things are. We may safely conclude, then, that as soon as Japan has established her predominant influence at Peking, she will proceed to encourage by every means in her power the construction of railways. That will mean the encouragement of the introduction of European and American capital into China.

As our readers know, large concessions have already been granted to both Europeans and to Americans, and a good deal is being done in building railways, developing mines, and so on. Hitherto European and American capitalists have found many obstacles in the way, one of them being the administrative chaos in China. Presumably Japan will know how to reduce that chaos to order. The work is extremely difficult, of course, but it is not so difficult as was the task Japanese statesmen undertook when they began to change feudal Japan into a modern State. We may be sure, then, that Japan will direct her efforts, not only to encourage the development of the natural resources of China, but also to reduce the administrative chaos to order, and that in executing the latter task she will reform the fiscal system—or perhaps it would be more correct to say, want of system. That, naturally, China is one of the richest countries in the world is a matter of common knowledge. She is rich in minerals, and rich both in soil and in climate. The area of the Empire is immense. The population is numbered by hundreds of millions. Values are low; the working classes are patient, docile and industrious. Therefore, the introduction of European capital and European skill, provided there is security for life and property, cannot fail to lead not merely to a great out-

burst of new enterprise, but to a very remarkable increase in prosperity.

With all its natural riches, China has exceedingly little accumulated capital; and though Japan has made great progress during the past forty years, her capital is hardly adequate to her own requirements, for Japan is eagerly developing her material resources of every kind, and is preparing to enter into competition with the more advanced countries. Japan, therefore, cannot afford to give very much capital to China. China, consequently, will have to look to Western Europe and the United States for the capital that it requires. And once order is assured, together with security of life and property, the capital will be forthcoming in full measure, and will give an immense stimulus to the trade both of Western Europe and of America. In the long run, no doubt, China will prove a formidable competitor to the more advanced countries. But that will be in the distant future. For that generation at least China will have to depend upon European and American capital and skill, which means, as already said, that the trade of Europe and America will be greatly stimulated.

We have said nothing so far of the demands that are sure to arise when peace is concluded, both from Japan and from Russia, to make good the destruction caused by the war. Both empires will need additions to their navies and renewal of their artillery, ammunition, and so on. Both will have heavy borrowings, and both, therefore, for the time being will probably be large purchasers. All this, of course, will give a stimulus to trade; but it will last only for a short time compared with the effect of the reorganization of China by Japan, assuming that the world acquiesces in the right acquired by Japan to dominate China. And, as we have explained already, we see absolutely no reason why there should be so much as a protest against it. On the part of Russia, it is less easy to predict what will be the influence of the war upon her international trade. For, as we pointed out last week, the political condition of Russia is such that it is difficult to anticipate what policy, either political or economic, will be adopted. One thing, however, is certain, whether the tendency is towards Socialism, or towards Parliamentarism, or towards Absolutism, and that is that Russia will be much impoverished by the war, and that it will be incumbent upon her statesmen, if they are not utterly blind, to do everything in their power to improve the economic state of the Empire.

Russia is fighting at thousands of miles distance from her base. She is making frantic efforts to get vast numbers of men to the scene of operations. She is sending all that is necessary for the maintenance in the field of a great army, and she is borrowing money of course she is wasting money as lavishly as we wasted it in South Africa now that she finds that she is totally unprepared, and that she has to build up from the very beginning her military system in the Far East. Consequently, whenever the war comes to an end she will have to borrow upon a vast scale. Even during the four and a half months that hostilities have lasted, she has already been obliged to borrow in France 32 millions sterling. How soon she will have to apply for another loan we need not stop to enquire. But it is certain that whenever peace is concluded she will have to borrow heavily. Now, her debt is already very large. Luckily for her, France, for political reasons, took Russian finances under her protec-

tion; and not only so, but while she was lending liberally to that country she actually consented to reduce materially the interest on the debt. Therefore, the burden on the debt has not increased during the past ten to twelve years as much as at first sight would be expected. For all that, the debt is enormously heavy, and it is about to be increased very materially. Russia has been passing through an abnormally long and severe commercial and financial crisis. She has had a run of bad crops. Her peasantry are in the deepest distress. Her banks have been kept up only by the assistance of the Minister of Finance, and a very large proportion of the vast sums sunk by France and Belgium in industrial enterprise in Russia has been utterly lost. Therefore, the country is exceeding ill-prepared to bear an additional burden of debt. Yet, if Russia is to hold her own, she must borrow. She must borrow not only to defray the cost of the war, but she must reconstruct her army, change completely her artillery and to a very large extent rearm her infantry. And, if she is to prepare for a war of revenge, she will, in addition, have to double or treble the trucks of the Siberian railway.

As we pointed out last week, successive Ministers of Finance found it impossible to add to the revenue by means of taxation sufficiently to meet the annual additions to the expenditure. Therefore, M. Witte turned to the expropriation of the liquor trade. By that means he managed to equalize revenue and expenditure. But it is not easy to see what other source of revenue even M. Witte could find for appropriation by the state. Therefore, unless by some means or other the produce of the taxes can be materially augmented, Russia will be in a bad way. It seems to follow from all this that a stronger effort than ever will have to be made to attract European capital and skill to Russia. One of the great evils from which Russia is now suffering is that practically there is no large purchaser for any classes of goods, not the state. That is part of the price Russia has to pay for M. Witte's policy. It is urgently necessary that other purchasers should be called into existence, and none such can be found quickly, except foreigners can be induced to employ capital largely in the Tsar's dominion. M. Witte, it will be remembered, was very anxious to attract European capital. In the case of France and Belgium he was exceedingly successful, though the result was in a large measure disappointing. He was less successful in our own case. However, we do not doubt that everything will be done to attract British as well as other European capital, and we see no reason, if the right measures are adopted, why the capitalists of this country should not take part. In that case there may be a very profitable opening for the employment of British capital, and it is possible that such a stimulus may be given to the producing power of Russia that she may be able to meet without greater distress the new burden of debt that is about to be placed upon her.—The Statist.

Nurse—Good-by, Freddy; I am going to church. Freddy (aged three and a half years)—Tell God I was a good boy. Nurse—But I cannot; you were not a good boy. Freddy (after meditation)—Well, fool him.

The total number of British troops in South Africa is 21,500 and their annual cost amounts to £3,100,000.

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## THE OIL LANDS OF FLATHEAD VALLEY

From Our Own Correspondent

The oil territory of the Flathead valley, of which everybody has heard something recently, is neither confined to the valley of the Flathead river, nor is it cut off by the range of the Rocky mountains, while it also shows a lofty disregard of the man made boundaries which separate the United States from Canada and the Province of British Columbia from the territory of Alberta. In making a trip through the central part of it I crossed the international boundary four times and the boundary between the province and Alberta twice, speaking of the central part of an oil field, especially a comparatively speaking central part of it must be used with caution. Because nobody can see it in any given direction how far the field may eventually extend. But as oil fields would never be discovered and developed without some natural indications in the form of gas or seepage the existence at depth, it does not prejudice any part of the country to speak of the centre of it as that portion where the indications of petroleum are most plentiful.

If the point known as Camp Alkanuma, where the Province of British Columbia, the Territory of Alberta and the State of Montana meet, were taken as a centre, and a circle drawn around it with a radius of ten miles, that circle would include every important known natural seepage of petroleum in the country. Very important and successful boring operations are now going on in Montana to the southeast of this point and outside the limits of this circle, and geological indications have been found in a well sunk twenty miles to the west of it on the Flathead river, while oil indications have been found away to the west in another range of mountains. The extraordinary seepages of petroleum which include every indication unique among the oil fields of the world all occur within a ten-mile radius of the point indicated.

The country is naturally divided into four segments by the 48th parallel and the Rocky Mountain range. That of British Columbia is narrow because the mountain range runs northeast, but its radial extension seems to be very considerable. The angle of the Alberta segment is greater than a right angle, but the indications of petroleum do not appear to travel so far from the mountains. On the other hand, the Montana eastern segment is a narrow angle, but far extended through the swift current, Snake and Boulder creek districts, while the Western Montana segment has a wider angle but a lesser indicated radial extension.

This arbitrary division of the country by the 48th parallel, however, is illustrative of how it lies, may be otherwise expressed as follows: The oil territory strikes northwest and southeast, following the axis of the main range of the Rocky mountains, and extending laterally in an easterly and westerly direction to an indefinite degree only to be determined by development. This, be it remembered, is purely a definition of the territory made from the observation of such natural occurrences as were visible. I never had the geological training necessary to experts which enables them to see things that are invisible, and have a wholesome remembrance of the scientific gent who reconstructed an animal that was extinct from what afterwards turned out to be the derelict shank bone of one of his neighbor's mice.

At the same time this description appears to be borne out by most of the reports to which I have had access, and is generally held by those familiar with the country. And I have a shrewd suspicion that it may be based upon just the facts which an ordinary man can see, although justified and illustrated by a wealth of geological argumentation which I am not learned enough to understand or appreciate.

Anyone making a trip through the country for the purpose of looking it over at the present will find Belton, Montana, the best base from which to start. This is more because there is a route established from there on foot than because it is naturally superior to other roads into the country. Horses are procurable and good accommodation both at Belton and at a half-way house, a model of its kind, clean and comfortable, twenty-one miles in. From Belton to the Canadian custom house, which is on the Teepee flat, a short distance north of the boundary line, may be put down as fifty-five miles.

But the very first thing that will strike the observant traveler is the enormous elasticity of the Montana mile. The Montana mile is, like motion, a synthesis between space and time. If your horse comes four miles an hour on land going, then an hour's travel where he is obviously going six miles an hour only covers four miles just the same. This is disconcerting at first, but after a while one gets used to it. With a chin and a half mile an hour pony, six hours in the saddle make twenty-one miles. You stay in the saddle six hours, and you chalk down twenty-one miles. It is quite simple. The real distance may vary from fifteen to twenty-five miles.

The first evidences of being in a petroleum country to be seen are location posts and curious excavations in the gravel that look like graves. They are annual assessment holes under the S. Place and oil locations being taken up under that act in Montana. These holes have a registration value of \$100, their cost of production is from \$15 to \$25, their actual value absolutely nothing. If the assessment work could be done on roads and trails it would accomplish something, where as the countless deadfalls all over the country are a positive detriment.

The company on the Montana side was the Rockwell company, which has done the most work is the Butte Oil Company, a close corporation of which Dr. G. W. Blackburn of Butte is the president and J. H. Taylor the manager. This company built the greater portion of the road from Belton north. It has also put in a sawmill and boats on Kuitla lake as well as a standard boring rig. It controls an enormous number of claims on the Montana side, including the one which contains the Kuitla seepage, near which its well is sunk. This well, which is not yet a producer, struck a seam of coal at a depth of 1,235 feet, which may be taken as giving conclusive evidence that the overlying Cambrian rock which is supposed to cover the whole district is not very thick. On the bed of the Flathead river, near the mouth of Kuitla creek and about seven miles from the international boundary, the Kuitla Lake Company, a local company of Kalispell, Montana, has put down two wells. One was abandoned at a depth of 1,000 feet. But the indications of oil were so good that another was started in its vicinity. It is now down 1,550 feet. Oil seepages have been struck at 750 feet, and again at 1,275 feet. But it is calculated sinking will have to be continued 400 or 500 feet farther for a definite test of whether the oil stratum is productive at this point or not.

At the junction of the wagon road with the Alberta trail the Pacific Oil Company has a lot of heavy machinery stored in a log building. The cost of transportation either caused this company to run short of money or gave its purchasers, mostly New York people, cold feet, and they have decided to wait before installing their rig until facilities have improved. There are two other land owning companies besides



Won by W. Lenfesty.

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these mentioned operating in this part of Montana. The indications of petroleum which have induced the location of claims and their development in this portion of Montana are, with the exception of the Kuitla seepage, confined to British Columbia. This part of the country has been undoubtedly retarded by the circumstances which bottled up the British Columbia section of the territory. There seems to be no rational room for doubt that the oil fields extend down the Flathead valley south of the boundary. But there is less to go on, a less well defined territory on which to make a beginning. Those, however, who are interested here have taken a great deal of encouragement from the opening up of the British Columbia lands and are figuring on extensive development in the near future.

### MISS CORELLI'S NEW BOOK.

The Most Interesting Facts About It.

The London Daily Mail of Sept. 9th says: Forty-three tons of paper, and that of a specially light kind, have been used in the printing of "God's Good Man," Miss Marie Corelli's new novel, which appeared yesterday. Moreover, when Miss Corelli's admirers have read all the lines in her latest volume their eyes will have untiredly traveled a distance of close on 125,000 miles, five times round the globe!

Messrs. Methuen, the publishers, state that the orders received constitute a fresh record, beating even that established by the authoress with her "Tempest Tost." All day long the usually peaceful slope of Essex street was thronged with messengers hurrying down with requests for more. Telegrams poured in from all parts of Europe; one in-lashed book-seller in the far north trod his original order in three hours with no fewer than three successive telegrams.

The same tale comes from the United States and Canada, where the book

is being simultaneously published. The hero is a clergyman, tall and muscular, with well-knit limbs, broad shoulders, and a head altogether lacking in the humble or conciliatory "droop" which the worldly-wise parsons cultivate for the benefit of their rich patrons. He is refreshingly unorthodox, even in his sermons, and is the last person in the world to entertain a bad opinion of anyone simply because he or she never went to church. "There was a man sent from God whose name was John," quotes Miss Corelli, and the Rev. John Walden, who, it seems, has a living original, is the man.

"The proud heroine is chastened by misfortune, and the diffident hero at last wins his bride. 'Everyone has been happy today,' she said, looking up with a smile. 'All the world around us seems to thank God.'"

"All the world would thank Him if it could but find what we have found," answered John, drawing her close to his heart—"all it wants, all it needs, for this world and the next, is simply Love."

### TRIPLE TOO SMOOTH.

"Will you please direct me to Hatton Garden?" asked a handsome, well-dressed man who walked up to Daniel Frohman one day in London, as he was strolling down Holborn, says the Kansas City Star. "I am afraid I can't," said Mr. Frohman. "Ah, a stranger here?" the man said, hesitatingly. "An American, I guess, like myself," and he began to talk to Mr. Frohman in an entertaining fashion of American and the experiences of Americans in London. Before long it occurred to Mr. Frohman that the stranger's amiability was a little suspicious, and as the conversation progressed he became certain that he had to do with a confidence man. Suddenly Frohman leaned forward and interrupted the other man's flow of talk. Touching him on the arm, he said severely: "My friend, would you oblige me by going over to the other side of the street? I'm working this side myself."

### THE PASSING OF THE OMNIBUS.

Morning Advertiser.

The omnibus we have always with us in London. But it is at least questionable if we shall continue to have it for many years longer. The Londoner is no doubt attached to this old-fashioned and lumbering, albeit picturesque, mode of locomotion, and he cherishes a special affection for those cheery humorists who guide its devious paths, or exact his willing fares. It is an approved saying that the two most wonderful things in London are the driving of our bus-drivers and the courtesy of their conductors. Our American visitors bear willing witness to this fact; but at the same time they never fail to express a weird surprise that the first city in the world should retain these antiquated conveyances. The smallest go-ahead town out west has hustled its citizens into electricity, whether on the conduit or overhead system, years ago. It has moreover been placed beyond doubt that it is the buses and hansom that are almost entirely responsible for the congestion of London traffic. In the West End, at all events, there is singularly little heavy traffic of the kind that may be seen daily in the streets of such a city as Manchester. It is the half-filled and competing buses that cause the mischief. There are other points, too, to which attention may be drawn. One of the strongest points in favor of the leisurely omnibus is the excellent view of things in general which may be obtained from its summit. Occasionally, too, the passenger is afforded other opportunities of enjoyment. Before the "wood pavement" in front of the Hotel Cecil was broken up, one combined with the progress of the snail the sensations of the switchback. Now all this is to be done away with—in time. The Londoner will have to make his choice.

### The Love of Eating.

IS THE AMERICAN BECOMING A GOURMAND?



In our largest centers of population, such as New York and Chicago, we daily see more attention given to the inner man. Cafes and lunch-rooms are filled with men and women who seem to give all their time and attention to thoughts of properly or improperly feeding their stomachs. "It is of course best to eat slowly, but not too much," says Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. In this 20th century people devote so much time to food that their brain is sagged and there isn't sufficient blood left to properly take care of the other organs of the body. The stomach must be assisted in its hard work—the liver started into action—by the use of a good stomach tonic, which should be entirely of vegetable ingredients and without alcohol. After years of experience in an active practice, Dr. Pierce discovered a remedy that suited these conditions in a blood-maker and tissue-builder. He called it Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—an alterative extract that assists in the digestion and assimilation of the food in the stomach—so that the blood gets what it needs for food and oxidation, the liver is at the same time started into activity and there is perfect elimination of waste matter. When the blood is pure and rich, all the organs work without effort, and the body is like a perfect machine.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

don General Omnibus Company reports that, with its excellent service, it is carrying more passengers, doing better business, and making larger profits than in any previous half-year. We are glad to hear it, not least because the directors of the company have recognized the fact that the motor omnibus is knocking at the door. Before long they tell us both steam and petrol motors will be running in the streets of London. One company is already running a service up the Edgware road. Wisely, the directors of the London General have resolved not to oppose the change, but rather to guide the public over the transitional period to their own ultimate benefit. Progress is slow because the experimental buses hitherto tried were of a heavy and unsuitable type. Soon the new fashion will come in like a flood; the horses will be sold to the Remount Department once more, and London streets will be clearer and cleaner than in the past. We shall part with our buses not without a sigh and in but a few months will wonder that they were ever tolerated for so long.

### TEA IN TIBET.

Some Quaint Customs.

In a very interesting account of the people of Northern Tibet, among whom he spent some time—a not very attractive folk, by the way—Mr. W. C. J. Reid says in the Monthly Review: Tea is one of the principal staples of trade throughout Tibet and Mongolia. The natives are miserable without it, and when it cannot be obtained are willing to cheat themselves by various expedients, such as boiling dried onion heads, herbs, or even an infusion of chips of wood in water, in order that they may not be at least without a "suggestion" of their favorite beverage. The tea imported from China is pressed into small oblong-shaped bricks, having the appearance of cakes of soap. These are used in cases of nine bricks, secured by rawhide thongs. This is not only used as a beverage, but, being conveniently portable and easily passed from hand to hand, passes current as money. The native method of preparing this delicacy is not of a kind that would commend itself to civilized epicures. The tea is first ground to a fine powder by vigorously pounding it in a mortar until no splinters of wood or other impurities are visible; it is then put into the copper kettle before the Kang, when the water is hot, to boil for five or ten minutes. By way of giving increased appearance of cakes of chocolate, made up in cases of nine bricks, secured by rawhide thongs. This is not only used as a beverage, but, being conveniently portable and easily passed from hand to hand, passes current as money.

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All this, however, is but by way of preliminary. From a sheepskin full of rancid butter, placed within convenient range, each takes a piece of the oleaginous compound and lets it melt into his bowl of steaming tea. Then, with furtive grasp he draws the "nectar" to his lips and "heaven is opened unto him." The bowl is again filled, into the steaming liquid he throws a handful of tsamba, and drawing forth the golden lump waves it like a ball of brown dough with a deft movement of his left hand, and successively bites off pieces of this delicacy and drinks his buttered tea until the visible supply has vanished, when, in order that his table etiquette may not be impugned, he licks his bowl clean and puts it back into the folds of his coat.

### BEAUTIFUL GIRLS.

I overheard the other day one of America's pretty girls remark that she "never drank tea because she thought it was very indigestible and that it was bad for the complexion," writes Mrs. Hart Davis in the Chicago Journal. Now, this is a great mistake that most of the American women make. The best way to show the fallacy is to draw attention to some of the prettiest and most beautiful girls in the world, who

are found in England, where they drink tea nearly all day long and have the most peachlike complexions of any girls known. Again, if you go to England, Scotland or Wales everywhere you will see fresh, rosy-cheeked girls, and it would be quite an exception to see a sallow or pale-faced woman unless she is a consumptive or suffering from some dire disease. Yet all these girls drink large quantities of tea every day.

In Russia, where the girls have very rosy cheeks, as you doubtless are aware, large quantities of tea are consumed by all those who can afford to buy it. To process of course the Orient, the Indians, Ceylon nautch and other girls, although dark in complexion, have as a rule very pretty and delicate skins, which are free from any spot or blemish.

To take the medicinal properties of tea, they are in a great measure beneficial, especially as a stimulant, without being harmful, as coffee and alcohol are. Tea is undoubtedly a food, and if it is properly made and is taken with milk it has only the most beneficial effects on the drinker.

It may not be generally known that people who imagine they cannot drink tea have been surprised to find that they can when they use milk. In this country, either without milk or with a slice of lemon floating in the tea. Tea is good for the throat. It is an antidote for malaria and is found beneficial in cases of extreme fatigue. The Egyptian campaign under General Lord Kitchener was a teetotal one, tea only being carried in the water bottles of the soldiers. In South Africa the war was fought on tea. Today both the Russians and the Japanese are during the hot weather using tea as their only drink, a sustaining and quickly resuscitating one.

### POOR STUDENTS OF RUSSIA.

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